COMMERCI

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8670.—VOL. LIII. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th February, by special license, at St. Joseph's, East Maitland, by the Rev. father Kenny, and afterwards at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Lobie Tyrrell, B.A., Mr. M. J. Carroll, to Jenny Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. John Hannell, Hexham, Hunter River.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, William Francis, second son of James Francis, Esq., of Kelvedon, in the county of Essex, to Annie Blundell, relict of the late Thomas Blundell, of this city.

On the 3rd instant, at the Presbyterian Manse, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, by special license, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, B.A., William Morrow, of Parramatta, second son of Mr. James Morrow, of the county of Sligo, Ireland, to Mary Anne Coghlan, only daughter of Mr. Mathew Coghlan, of Tipperary, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 9th February, at Nee Nee station, Bokhara, Creek, Queensland, Caroline Maria, the infant daughter of W. H. Bannister, Esq., aged 3 weeks.

On the 12th February, at the residence of her son, Arthur-street, South Yarra, Victoria, Mary, widow of the late Robert Clark Morgan, formerly commander of the missionary barque John Williams, aged 64 years.

On the 24th February, at his residence, Wollongong, James Shannon, late of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, and of the New South Wales Mounted Police, aged 68, deeply lamented.

On the 27th February, at her late residence, Champion Hill, Bega, Jane, the beloved wife of Henry Kesterton, Esq., J.P., aged 49.

On the 27th February, at Goulburn, after a few hours' illness, Isa Florence, eldest daughter of A. W. Hanford, Esq., aged 8 years and 7 months.

On the 28th February, at Brisbane, Lionel Arthur Halford, only child of Felix Neild and Laura Mary Burns, late of Mount Athelstone, Rockhampton.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship, ELLORA, 1573 tons, 300-horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 20th February, 1866.

HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship RANGITOTO, H. Harris, Commander, will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, taking cargo and passengers for all NEW ZEALAND ports.
At noon, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 6th.
For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
Now loading.
JOHN VINE HALL General Manager.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Steamship OTAGO, T. Randall, commander, will be dispatched for Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, Bluff, and Melbourne, taking passengers for Hokitika, cargo and passengers for Taranaki, and passengers for Napier,
THURSDAY, March 15th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship PRINCE ALFRED, H. S. Machin, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) MARCH 15th, taking cargo and passengers for Napier.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

OKARITA GOLD-FIELDS.—A SECOND BALLARAT. The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship RANGITOTO, H. Harris, commander, will be dispatched for Hokitika, nearest port to these rich diggings,
At noon, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, March 6th.
For passage apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S steamship LADY BOWEN, J. A. Lake, commander, will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
Cargo is now being received into the Company's stores.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares: saloon, £5 10s.; return ticket, £9. Steerage, £2.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY MORNING.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.30; and CAWARRA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.30.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—JAMES PATERSON will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Williams.
To GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—RANGATIRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—DIAMANTINA, THIS DAY.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—WILLIAMS, about 7th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 24th March inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, calling at Martin's Wharf.
On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON.
Goods for Martin's Wharf received on THURSDAY.
Goods for the PATERSON received on MONDAY, and forwarded per steamer on MONDAY NIGHT, from Sydney.
Freight on goods FOR THESE AGENCIES must be PAID in Sydney.
FROM MORPETH.
On TUESDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the PATERSON.
On WEDNESDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the PATERSON.
On SATURDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
ANNA MARIA, steamer, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on WEDNESDAY, at 6 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, THIS DAY, 6th March, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
C. and N. E. S. N. Co.'s Offices—Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
AT HALF THE RAILWAY CHARGE.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
FARES
Cabin, 1s 6d; return, 2s 6d. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
BEING 9d EACH WAY.
CHILDREN ONLY 6d FOR THE DOUBLE TRIP.

RYDE STEAMERS.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, and 5.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1 40, 3 40, and 4 40.

HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE.
Landing passengers at nearest point to the Asylum.
COMMODIOUS STEAMERS DAILY.
From PHŒNIX WHARF—7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, 5, and 6.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 6.45
From Hunter's Hill, a quarter-past these hours.
Fares—1s Cabin, return 1s 6d. Steerage, 9d, return 1s.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The YSABEL leaves King-street for HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN, nearest wharf to the asylum, THIS DAY, at 7, 8.45, 12.30, 4.15, 6. Leaves TARBAN for SYDNEY, 7.55, 9.30, 1.45, 5, 6.45. Fares: Cabin, single, 1s., return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d., return, 1s.; children, return, 6d. For Saturday's and Sunday's time table, see Herald of SATURDAY.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'s STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the URARA, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
For PORT MACQUARIE, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on MONDAY, the 12th instant.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, or TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, on or about THURSDAY, 8th March.
Saloon £8
Return-ticket, available four months 13
Steerage 4
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR MORPETH.—CAROLINE, ketch. For freight apply WARBURTON and SON, Pyrmont.

JESSIE, for MACLEAY RIVER, going up to Warneton. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner FRED. S. WHITE, going to WARNETON, sails on WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply on board, Caledonian Wharf; or THOMAS HUBBARD, foot King-st.

THE ELIZABETH, for the MANNING RIVER. Apply at Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, PELICAN TREE to LISMORE.—Schooner WALLABY, now receiving cargo.
Freight payable on shipment, Baltic Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The schooner OCTOROON, Briggs, master, sails on WEDNESDAY next. For freight apply on board, Roddam and Blair's Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BOWEN, PORT DENISON, CLEVELAND BAY, ROCKINGHAM BAY, SOMERSET, CAPE YORK, AND ALBERT RIVER.—☛ The clipper barque ELLESMERE clears at the Customs TO-MORROW, and will proceed to sea on THURSDAY MORNING.
Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading at once for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

ELLEN for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA on Wednesday, 7th March. Commercial Wharf.

FOR WOGONGA and Nerrigundah.—PORPOISE, WEDNESDAY next. H. MOON, Duguid's Wf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.—The fine clipper barque FREE TRADER, 300 tons, Henry Robinson, commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on TUESDAY, 6th instant. Has room for some light freight and a few cabin passengers.
Rate of passage, £5.
Apply to CHARLES CLARK, Agent, Newcastle.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—☛ The clipper schooner HARRIET KING, J. M'Donald, commander, will be immediately dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BOWEN, PORT DENISON, proceeding to CLEVELAND BAY should sufficient inducement offer.—The clipper brig GORDON, Emerson, master, now loading at Commercial Wharf, will clear TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—☛ The clipper brig MOUNTAIN MAID, is now fast loading at the Commercial Wharf, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☛ The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. W. Vandervord, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☛ The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers are requested to complete shipments at once to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NAPIER, HAWKES' BAY.—The fine brig MAGGIE, Clarke, master, now loading at Victoria Wharf, will clear THIS DAY; has room only for a few tons freight, for which, or passage, apply to
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR WANGANUI DIRECT.—To sail about the 25th, the fast sailing trader, LADY DENISON, Farnie, master, will sail on the above date. For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George street.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH DIRECT.—The clipper barque LION, Howard, master, is now receiving cargo at east side of Circular Wharf, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG, for cabin passengers only, the clipper ship YOUNG LOCHINVAR, 724 tons register. Apply to Captain BRUNTON; or to WILLIS MERRY, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—☛ The clipper barque CONSTANCE, 600 tons, H. Elliott, commander (now at Newcastle), will have immediate dispatch. Has splendid accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, for which apply at once to C. F. STOKES and CO., Newcastle; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 31st March, the splendid new first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1046 tons register, Thomas Louttit, commander. This ship, now on her first voyage, was built expressly for the Sydney trade, and passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Now receiving wool at Flood's Stores.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 22nd March, the splendid A1 clipper ship WELLESLEY, 1200 tons, H. T. Gibson, commander.
The accommodations on board this fine ship, for all classes of passengers, are very superior.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second ditto £30
Third ditto .... £18 to £20
Steerage (open berths) .... £16.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP YOUNG LOCHINVAR, Captain BRUNTON, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7th instant.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO LONDON.
To Families and Passengers for England.
The magnificent Black Ball auxiliary screw steamship GREAT VICTORIA, 4000 tons, 300-horse power indicated, Richard Richards, Esq., commander, WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, from SYDNEY for LONDON.
The superb deck saloons are, for elegance, comfort, convenience, and general arrangements, unequalled by any other ship in the Australian trade; and superior accommodations, second cabin, intermediate, and steerage.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Saloon................... £65 and £60
Beds, bedding linen, and every requisite (excepting wines and spirits) supplied for £5 extra.
Second cabin £35
Third cabin 25
Steerage 18
Apply to Captain RICHARDS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE to LIVERPOOL.
The renowned clipper ship RED JACKET, 2035 tons register, M. A. R. Pope, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, the 20th March.
For plan of saloon, and every information, apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, Melbourne; and 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 878 tons register, Alexander Birnie, commander, will sail as above on the 10th April.
Wool received at Marsden's. Carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The splendid clipper ship BOTANIST, A1 20 years, 1160 tons register, James Edgar, commander, has a large portion of her wool down and on board, and will have quick dispatch.
For terms of freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

SHIP PAKWAN, from LONDON, now discharging at Walker's Wharf.—Unless ENTRIES are PASSED by 10 a.m. for the undermentioned goods they will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense:—
JK & CO in diamond, 65 cases. Order.
G & CO over HW over S, 17 cases, H. Woolnough
M & S in diamond, 12 cases, Myers and Solomon.
One threshing machine, Order.
JEY, 4 tanks malt, J. E. Vallack.
PW, 28 packages, Order.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents.

SHIP PAK WAN, from London.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Walker's Wharf. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo when landed.
Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents, 100, Pitt street North.
Captain Wawn will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

SHIP JOHN DUTHIE, from London.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to PASS their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained. JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP WALTER HOOD, for LONDON.—NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, or they will not be recognised.
Passengers are requested to pay the balances of their passage-money on the same day.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BARQUE HADLEYS.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at office of undersigned by noon, on WEDNESDAY, 7th current, or they will not be recognised. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, a smart SCHOONER, 40 tons burthen on 6 feet water; well found in sails, ground tackle &c., and employed in profitable trade.
J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

BOAT.—A first-class Family SKIFF for SALE, cheap at IRELAND'S, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TENDERS for Discharge of Inward Cargo of ship Pakwan, from London, at Walker's Wharf, will be received till noon, 6th March, at office of the undersigned.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street North.

TENDERS WANTED, for a new JIBBOOM for the ship BOTANIST. Apply on board, or to Young, Lark, and Bennett.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at TOWNSVILLE, CLEVELAND BAY; also at MACKAY, PIONEER RIVER—both in the colony of Queensland.
H. P. ABBOTT, Acting Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank is now open at Grafton, Clarence River, for the transaction of General Banking Business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd March, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened at Townsville, Cleveland Bay, Queensland, on or about the 20th instant.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd March, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at SINGLETON.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 1st, 1866.

SYDNEY SAILORS' HOME.—A Public MEETING will be held at the Sydney Sailors' Home, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 6th of March, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and re-appointing officers for the ensuing year.
The attendance of merchants, captains, and all interested in the Home is invited.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Hon. Secretary.

UNION CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING of the Members of this Club will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th of March, from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m.
By order,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

TO PAINTERS.—The Quarterly MEETING of the Operative Painters' Society will be held at the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, 6th March, at 8 o'clock sharp. Members are requested to attend. By order of the Chairman,
JOSEPH M'NEILLY, Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—A Ballot MEETING of the members will be held at the Club-house, on TUESDAY, 6th March, at 4 p.m.
S. M. MOWLE, Hon. Sec.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The regular Quarterly MEETING of members of the above Club will be held at TATTERSALL'S, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, 6th proximo.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DARLINGHURST.—A MEETING of the Parishioners will be held in the schoolhouse of St. John's, Darlinghurst, on TUESDAY, the 6th March, at 8 o'clock p.m., to consider the establishment in that parish of an Auxiliary Branch of the Church Society.
The chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of Sydney.
E. B. CORNISH, M. H. STEPHEN, G. KING, } Churchwardens.

ST. ANDREW'S MASONIC BENEVOLENT FUND.—The Monthly MEETING THIS EVENING, Tuesday, as usual at 7.30 o'clock.
F. M'MARTIN, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES PEACE SOCIETY.—Committee will meet (D.V.) on THURSDAY next, quarter-past 7 p.m., at the President's. Public meeting adjourned. ALFRED ALLEN.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, Castlereagh-street.—A Public Tea MEETING will be held in the above place, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, to welcome the Rev. S. COZENS and Family to this city.
Tea on the table at half-past 6. Tickets, 1s 6d each, to be had at the door.
After tea, suitable ADDRESSES will be delivered by several ministers and friends.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GORDON M'LEOD, son of GORDON M'LEOD, formerly of Hiltop-house, near Bardon, Leicestershire, England, Railway Contractor, deceased.—If this gentleman who is supposed to have come to this colony in the year 1863, will send his address to Messrs. BERRIDGE and MORRIS, Solicitors, Leicester, England, there shall be sent to him particulars of property in which he is interested; and any person who will give information to Mr. C. DYER, 135, Swanston-street, Melbourne, of the present residence of the said Gordon M'Leod, if living, or furnish proof of his death, if he be dead, will be rewarded for his trouble.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. HERBERT MULLENS he will please call at Petty's Hotel, to see an old friend and relative.

IF JOHN WADE, native of Winfield, Galway, Ireland, will write to Mr. EDWARD DAVIES, Post Office, Young, he will hear what will be of the greatest pecuniary advantage to him.
E. DAVIES.

IF this should meet the eye of CHARLES SKEERS, late of Rolvenden, Kent, please direct a LETTER to GEORGE SKEERS, on board of H. M. S. Esk, Sydney or elsewhere, and it will be of some interest to the same.

IF LILY STEPHENSON, who lived with Mrs. Stewart, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, will call at Mr. Steel's, grocer, Paddington, she will hear of a friend who is anxious to see her.

MRS. CHAFF, from Melbourne.—A letter for you. Please call, or send address, 75, William-street East.

MARY ANN BASFORD (formerly SEARLES), who married JOHN BASFORD in October, 1841, at St. Botolph's Church, in the city of London, England, and who came to this colony in 1844, whoever will give information of the present residence of Mrs. Basford, if living, or evidence of her death if she be dead, will be rewarded for his trouble on applying to Mr. C. DYER, 135, Swanston-street, Melbourne. February 16th, 1866.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Baker, CALL at J. BOYLSON'S, Baker, Camperdown.

WILLIAM BAKER, late of Grafton, Clarence River, sawyer, will oblige by sending his address to HENRY MAURICE, Grafton. Business of importance.

WILLIAM BIRD, Tailor by trade, son of Thomas Bird, of Bristol, England, communicate with Mr. CURTIS, of Balwin-street, Bristol, England. Your Parents are dead. Money left you.

YATES.—BLACKBURN.—If JAMES YATES, of Blackburn, will send his address to W. MILLICAN, at the Albion Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne, he will oblige. Melbourne, February 14th.

LAW INSTITUTE.—MEETING of the Council, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. E. A. Mackechnie, Hon. Sec.

NO 1 VOLUNTEER FIRE CO.—Monthly Meeting, 7.30 sharp. JAMES W. EVANS, Secretary.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and YOUNG MEN.
Mr. T. P. HILL,
Professor of Elocution, author of "The Oratorical Trainer," &c., having taken the spacious residence known as ASTOR HOUSE, Myles'-buildings, close by Lower Fort-street, to and from which omnibuses run every five minutes, begs to intimate that his
ELOCUTION CLASSES
will be held as follows:—
For YOUNG LADIES—every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, between the hours of half-past 10 and half-past 12.
For YOUNG GENTLEMEN—every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, between the hours of half-past 2 and half-past 4.
For YOUNG MEN—every Tuesday Evening, between the hours of 7 and 10.
For SACRED READING (Special Class)—every Monday Morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.
N.B.—PRIVATE LESSONS
Mr. HILL will be at home every morning till 12 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of forwarding the important but sadly neglected branch of education which Mr. Hill professes to teach, will oblige by communicating with him at their earliest convenience.
Astor House, March 1, 1866.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. C. W. RAYNER, having engaged the convenient room now used by Mr. Needs as a dancing academy, will be prepared to give instructions in VOCAL MUSIC, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 14th.
An ELEMENTARY CLASS NOW IN FORMATION. Terms, on application to Mr. C. W. RAYNER, 151½, Castlereagh-street North; or at Mr. ANDERSON'S Musical Repository, from 2 to 3 every afternoon.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of ARDERN and EDMONDSON.—TENDERS are invited for the STOCK and FIXTURES. Stock and Stock Book can be inspected on the Premises, King-street, and tenders sent to the Office of WILLIAM DRYNAN and CO., on or before 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 9th instant.
HENRY AUSTIN, WILLIAM DRYNAN, } Trustees.

TENDERS are required for the erection of OVENS and Bakehouse, &c., for the Sydney Co-operative Association (Limited.) Plans and specifications may be seen by applying to the Manager, 54, Goulburn-street. Tenders must be sent in on or before 6 p.m., on the 6th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a first-class DWELLING-HOUSE in Elizabeth-street.
The work may be tendered for as under:—
Masonry and brickwork, in one sum
Finishing trades, in ditto
Or the whole, in ditto.
Apply to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect, Post Office Chambers, George-street, to whom sealed tenders must be delivered on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant.
2nd March, 1866.

TENDERS Required for POLISHING the inside of premises of the undersigned; to be sent in by the 10th instant. A. J. Watt and Co., 534, George-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of HUGH WRIGHT, of Orange, Innkeeper.
To the Official Assignee and Creditors.
TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Insolvent intends to apply for the release of his estate from sequestration on FRIDAY, the sixteenth day of March instant, or so soon after as the course of business will permit.
Dated this first day of March, A.D. 1866.
ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, Attorney for the said Hugh Wright, 91, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

No. 66-19. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 15th March, 1866.
PERMANENT LEVEL OF THOMSON-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Plan and Section, shewing the PERMANENT LEVEL of THOMSON-STREET, Woolloomooloo, as proposed to be adopted by the Municipal Council, is now lying at the Office of the City Surveyor, and will so remain for four weeks from this date, for the inspection and information of the public, so that any objections to the same may be lodged with the undersigned previous to the final adoption of the said level.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE H. T. N. TOZER, PORT MACQUARIE.—All Accounts against the above Estate are requested to be sent, with full particulars, to the office of W. DRYNAN and CO., 4, Wynyard-street, on or before the 16th current.
W. DRYNAN, Administrator.
March 5th, 1866.

I, ROBERT KENDALL, Storekeeper, Waverley, will not be responsible for any DEBTS that my Wife MARY TOWNLEY KENDALL, late Mary T. Hughes, may contract from this date.
(Signed) ROBERT KENDALL.
Coogee Road, Waverley, March 6.

THE undersigned will feel much obliged by the return to them, at their Temporary Offices, of any Papers or Documents which may have escaped during the late explosion.
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

I HAVE authorised Mr. WILLIAM BARNETT to collect the remaining book DEBTS due to his estate, as assigned to me in 1861, and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge. F. O'BRIEN.

TO SQUATTERS AND OTHERS.—BARRISON and JONES (successors to Robert Forbes), No. 78, King-street, Sydney, Auctioneers and Agents for the Purchase or Sale of Stations, Fat and Store Stock, and Produce.
Commodious yards and paddocks for the reception of fat stock for sale.
Wool, &c., for sale received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.
Stations in New South Wales and Queensland for sale; also store cattle and sheep.
Wool received for sale or shipment, and liberal advances made if consigned to their agents in London.
Parties requiring information may obtain the same upon communicating by post to the above address.

A CARD.—Miss ELLIOTT, Dressmaker, 10, Wynyard-square.

ALBERT RIVER.—GULF OF CARPENTARIA.
ELLIS READ and CO., Merchants, Land, Stock, and Station Agents.

BOOKKEEPING, Writing, and Arithmetic.—Day and Evening Classes. Proficiency guaranteed. 45, Hunter-st.

BENNETT, F. G., Working Cutler and General Importer, 89, King-st., between George and Pitt sts.

BE JUST and Fear Not.—DEBTS and Rents collected. Office, 141, York-street. HENRY THOMAS.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—8 for 10s., case entire 2s. 6d. PICKERING, Solar Portrait Rooms, Brickfield-hill.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, two 5s; four 7s 6d; six 10s; twelve 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

CORNS speedily REMOVED by the Infallible SOLVENT. Prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

CENTRAL HAIRDRESSING COMPANY, importers of first-class Perfumery. TADGER, manager.

CARD.—Mr. VANDESTADT, Teacher of Fashionable Writing. Good hand guaranteed, one guinea. 45, Hunter-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 12, 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c., &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-street.

DEGOTARDI'S PHOTO-LITHO and Letter-press Printing, elegant style. Robinhood-la., op. Margaret-st.

FIRE INSURANCES on Goods, Furniture, and Buildings can be effected with dispatch. Office, 325, George-street. JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Agent.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

HARDY, BROTHERS, Furniture Brokers and Valuators, 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Every description of Household Furniture bought for cash, and all orders punctually attended to.
Spring Vans always on hire. Large cooking-stove, a bargain.

J. F. M'DONALD, Importer of General Merchandise, 636, George-street South.

J. YATES, Photographic Artist, REMOVED to more commodious premises, 432, George-street, over Hebblewhite's, four doors north of Royal Hotel.
12 Cartes-de-visite for 20s.

JOSEPH WEARNE, AUSTRALIAN Flour-mills, PARRAMATTA, and CHIPPENDALE Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, SYDNEY.—Superfine silk-dressed Flour; fine and seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Pollard, Bran, and CORN FLOUR, of the best quality, and at the lowest current rates.
Orders by post promptly attended to.

MOLISON and BLACK.—Temporary Offices, New Pitt street, next door Mutual Provident Society.

MESSRS. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO. have REMOVED their Stores and Offices to Spring-street, next to Messrs. Brown and Co's.

NOTICE.—Dr. TIBBITS will be ABSENT from Sydney until March 20th. No. 323, George-street.

NOTICE.—Mr. R. ROGERS, Veterinary Surgeon, respectfully informs his friends that he has REMOVED from 43, Hunter-street, to J. Swadling's, 151, Castlereagh-street, opposite Holt's Carriage Bazaar.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bay View House, Cook's River, late residence of Rev. W. Scott. Mr. G. A. TUCKER (late managing partner at Cremorne and Pascoevale Asylums, Melbourne), Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—Fitzroy Iron Works Company's Offices from 432 to 400, George-street.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned begs to inform his friends that he has removed from 151, Pitt-street, to 28, College-street, near Burdekin-terrace.
W. BLAND.

SOLE AGENT for the Wollongong KEROSENE OIL. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.—E. HOLLINGDALE Watchmaker and Jeweller, from 102 to 106, King-st.

TURRELL and TONKS, Auctioneers, Importers, House, Land, and Commission Agents, Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to negotiate Marine Insurances on hulls and merchandise generally, including Hokitika and the Grey River. JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Agent. Office, 325, George-street.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—The TURKISH BATH is now OPEN for Ladies and Gentlemen. Extensive alterations have been made, embodying all the most recent improvements, by which, according to the highest medical and scientific authorities of England, many cases can now be cured which formerly were considered hopeless.

W. T. ANGUS, Coachbuilder, 183, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

LOST, a silver baldhead PIGEON; a reward given on recovery. 62, Hunter-street.

LOST, from Madame BRUE'S, Macquarie-street, a White COCKATOO. A reward given on delivery.

LOST, a Cameo BROOCH, between North Shore and Benevolent Asylum, Pitt-street. Ten shillings reward will be given if left at the Asylum.

LOST OR STOLEN, from Balmain, on Sunday last, a very small sandy-coloured Skye Terrier DOG, with cropped ears and tail. £1 reward on delivery of the same to Mrs. MORISSET, Waterview Bay; or if stolen £10 reward to the informer on conviction of the thief or thieves.

STRAY DOG on board Hyacinth, Walker's Wharf. It can be had by paying expenses.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on the 5th instant, between Newtown Station and St. Peter's Church, a GOLD RING, set with red stone. Apply JOHN CHARD, Kingston, Newtown.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, between Fairy Bower and Pier, at Manly Beach, a Gold PIN, representing a shell, with a pearl in the centre. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the same to Mr. LAWRENCE, Pier Hotel, Manly; or, to T. T. JONES, Jeweller, George-street, Sydney.

£3 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from Morton Park, near Menangle, on the night of Friday, the 2nd instant, a Chesnut COLT, about 16 hands high, two hind and one fore leg white, white streak on forehead, no visible brand, mark of whip on near flank and hind leg. The above reward will be paid (if stolen), on conviction of the thief; and £1 (if strayed) on delivery to Mr AUSTIN SLATTERY, Morton Park; or to Mr. EDWARD FITZGERALD, Campbelltown.

TO PAWNBROKERS and the POLICE.—£20 REWARD.—Stolen, from the residence of the undersigned, at Darling Point, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, a GREEN MOROCCO DRESSING CASE, in appearance like a jewel case. The above reward will be paid for such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief; or a smaller reward for recovery of the property only. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Darling Point.

£20 REWARD.—Whereas some person has circulated a Slanderous Report with a view to injure my character: I hereby offer the above reward to any person that will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the said party. WILLIAM BYRNES, Jun.
Phœnix Wharf, March 3rd, 1866.

MORTGAGE.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to receive Applications for LOANS on the security of first-class City Property, at 7 per cent. per annum.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.—Money Lent on Mortgage of City and Suburban real Property, on advantageous terms.

£100 TO £3000 to Lend, on mortgage of city property, at 8 per cent. C. H. Rooke, George-st.

£1700 TRUST MONEY to LEND on Freehold City Property; also £750 and £300. THOMAS NORTON and CO., 400, George-street.

MONEY TO LEND on city or suburban property, Bank interest. G. EVANS, 102, King-street.

MONEY ADVANCED, in sums of £10 upwards, on personal security; deposit of deeds, bonded certificates, marketable merchandise, &c. THOMAS NORTON and CO., 400, George-street.

SHARES for SALE.—Insurance, Coal and Copper Companies. Shares Wanted, Bank of New South Wales, City, and Joint Stock Bank.
W. BARTON, 165, Pitt-street.

NOW READY, THE AUSTRALASIAN MONTHLY REVIEW, A new periodical devoted to the various branches of Science, Art, and Light Literature.
CONTRIBUTORS.—W. H. Archer, Esq.; Rev. J. Bleasdale; Professor Hearn; James Smith, Esq.; J. Sinnett, Esq.; H. E. Watts, Esq.; Rev. Julian Woods, and the best writers in the colonies. Edited by G. A. WALSTAB.
Price 2s. 6d. per number; yearly subscription, 25s.
Publishers, GORDON and GOTCH, Sydney and Melbourne.

ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS.—TO ADVERTISERS.
The proprietor of the GOULBURN HERALD, with a view to satisfying the growing taste of the community for block advertisements, has made arrangements for the weekly issue of a SUPPLEMENT, which will be available for orders of this character, if extending over a period of not less than three months. For terms and other particulars apply to A. CUBITT, News Agent, Bridge-street.
N.B.—The GOULBURN HERALD AND CHRONICLE is the leading journal in the Southern districts, and in point of circulation far exceeds that of any other in the South.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Albumine paper to be sold cheap, by C. GODDARD, 199, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE FOR DRAWING-ROOMS, DINING-ROOMS, and BEDROOMS, of the best quality, and cheaper than any other house.
Also BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, and other CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS, MATTING, and General House Furnishing Warehouse. Established 1835.
LENEHAN and CO., Castlereagh-street.

PONY FOR SALE.—For SALE a quiet well bred PONY, accustomed to children. Price £4, at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S, Veterinary Establishment, Pitt-street.

ICED ARRAH NA POGUE, the latest novelty in Irish Drinks. CAFE DE PARIS, King-street.

ICED ARRAH NA POGUE, the latest novelty in Irish Drinks. CAFE DE PARIS, King-street.

WRITING DESKS, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Albums, Purses, &c. Lemaire's Bazaar, op. Markets.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE and fancy articles in endless variety. London and Paris Bazaar, op. Markets.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the Joe Brown's, at LEMAIRE'S Fancy Bazaar, opposite the Markets.

REVOLVERS.—TRANTER'S double-action, in cases, with all fittings, for SALE. F. GARLAND MYLREA, 326, George-street.

OATMEAL.—Fresh Melbourne ground, in small bags, now landing. F. GARLAND MYLREA, 326, George street.

CHEAP BREAD, Cheap Bread.—Good white 2 lb. loaf, 3½d., at the Haymarket Bakery.

CHEAP BREAD. CHEAP BREAD.—The cheapest sold in the colony, 3½d. per 2 lb. loaf, quite equal to any four-penny loaf made in the city, and such tremendous lots selling, at Haymarket Bakery.

PRITCHARD'S Superfine Flour, 21s; household, 18s. Flour Mills and Bakery, 17 and 19, King-street.

PRITCHARD'S BREAD, patronised by the "Chief" of the Bakers, and the intelligence of the city and suburbs, 4d. per loaf, cash over the counter.
FLOUR in any quantity, at lowest mill prices, on SALE, at the Mills and Bakery, King-street; Southern Branch, opposite Benevolent Asylum; Woolloomooloo Branch, Palmer-street, one door from William street.

JUST LANDED, ex Orwell, Duke of Sutherland, Iron Duke, City of Sydney, and Strathnaver, from London, and Harmon, from New York—
Holloware, assorted hogsheads; shot, No. A to 8
Blasting and canister powder, patent fuze
Horse shoes, Foster's and Dunn's; curled horsehair
Belts and nuts, ¼ to ⅝ inch; bolt ends, anvils and vices
Sheep shears, C. S. and patent; Turkey and Welch stone
Files, Stubs' and Wing's; blacksmith's sledge and hand hammers
Single and double barrel guns, Tower muskets, and pistols
Planes, various; sewing, roping, and ball twine
Camp ovens and iron pots, weighing machines, 3 to 12 cwt.
Hoop iron, ¾ to 2 inch; sheet iron, 8 to 24 g.; boiler plate, 3-16 to ½ inch
Galvanized and black gas tubing, Portland cement
Patent and wrought rose nails, Walker's horse nails
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX; blister and cast steel
Carron boxes and arm-moulds, rim locks, patent and imitation
Sheet lead, 3 to 6 lbs.; C. I. down pipes and gutters
Galvanized and black fencing wire, 4, 5, 6
Spades and shovels, Foster's and Sidaway's
Galvanized corrugated iron, 5 to 9 feet, various brands
Zinc, 8, 9, 10 gauge; cart springs, 5, 6, 7 plates
Coil chain, ¼ to ½ inch; wheat sieves
Cozzens' kerosene oil
Axes, S. Collins', H. Collins', and Simmons's; Douglas pumps
Hunter and lath hatchets, broad axes
Fly traps, Scythe sneads, handles, axe, pick and adze
Ash oars, 9 to 22 feet
Shovels and spades, Ames', Collins' and Day's.
On SALE by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

SUPERIOR WATCHES.—We have now on SALE a fine selection of the best English Gold and Silver Watches, made to our order by eminent London manufacturers. These timekeepers are perfectly reliable, and can be confidently recommended to those who desire a superior article. Ladies' patent Keyless Watches; also, Watches for wedding and birthday presents, the cases set with diamonds, and beautifully enamelled.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

DIAPHANIE.—New Borderings and Groundings, just received. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

TANN'S Patent Reliance SAFES, on SALE, by BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

EX PAK WAN, JOHN DUTHIE, &c.—

Whiting, sago	Morton's pickles
P. barley, arrowroot	Groats, carb. soda
C. tartar, tart. acid	Blacking, bleached ginger
Elemes, currants	G.B. corks, light blue
Figs—3½ lb. boxes	Herring, and salmon, in tins
Starch, white and blue	Colman's tins mustard
Oatmeal, preserved potatoes	Salad oil, jams
Hom. cocoa, chocolate	Rasp. vinegar, C. peel
Salpetre	Shop twine, all sizes
Martel's W. I. rum	Sheepshears, woolpacks
Cheap sherry	Sardines, ½
Fine 10s honeydew	Congou tea, fine choice.
Desiccated milk	

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

FLAX for SALE, in any quantity, at 25s per cwt. Apply TALBOT and SON, Circular Quay.

ON SALE.—
Cossipore SUGAR, No. 1, castor oil
Sheep-wash, tobacco leaf; shellac, borax
Calcutta lines, twine, door mats, senna leaves
Manila rope, ½ to 1½ inch, colonial tobacco, cyder, vinegar.
G. E. AUSTEN, 3, Jamison-street.

SCHNAPPS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, Wolfe's aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, in pints and quarts.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

COLLINS' Handled AXES, hickory axe handles and curved picks. An invoice of the above now landing, ex Tamana, from New York, for SALE by the undersigned. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

TOBACCO.—For SALE, by the undersigned, 74 ⅛-tierces Southern Twist, "Orion" brand, ex Queen of the Seas, from New York.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

STEAM ENGINE, &c., for SALE.—One 12 horse power, high pressure, horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Cornish boiler, &c., all connections complete.
Crab winches, wire netting, etc.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, at the Sugar Works, Parramatta street, the following goods, principally second-hand, but in good condition, viz.:—
Condensing beam engine, 30 H. P.
Copper-lined pans
Perforated sheet copper
Brass flange cocks, 4 inch
Mercury
Cast-iron piping, 7 inch
Patent V. I. rubber belting, extra strong, 3, 4, and 5½ inch
Pair 8-inch air pumps
Brass centrifugal pumps
Spur wheel and pinion
Pewter in worm and blocks. Apply to
S. POOLMAN, Engineer.

WHEAT.—Prime Chilian ex Ulcoats, direct from Tome. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Rayner's, Bowman's, and Both's. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

CHILIAN FLOUR.—Best brands, new and sweet, now landing ex Ulcoats, direct from Tome, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

A COFFEE-HOUSE for SALE.—the good will and furniture. Apply to Mr. BUTLER, Butcher, Sussex-street, near Erskine-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

FIRST DAY OF FIRST TERM, 1866.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIALS.

JOHNSON V. HAYES.

Mr. SALOMONS, for plaintiff, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the defendant to show cause why the verdict which the latter had obtained should not be set aside and a new trial granted. The action was upon a promissory note made by defendant, in favour of one Francis Smith, and endorsed by Smith to the plaintiff. The defence was that there had been a total failure of consideration (the note having been given in payment for beer of a particular quality, whereas beer of a very different and inferior quality was delivered), and that the note had not been endorsed to plaintiff until after it had been dishonoured. A rule was asked for upon the ground that the verdict was against evidence, and the weight of evidence; that the Judge had improperly rejected certain evidence which had been tendered, and that his Honor had misdirected the jury.

The Court granted a rule nisi upon three grounds:—1. That a failure of consideration was no defence to this action. 2. That there was no evidence of a want of consideration by the plaintiff. 3. That certain evidence had been improperly rejected. The decision of their Honors on the point of misdirection was reserved until Mr. Justice Faucett, who tried the case, could be consulted.

MOREHEAD AND ANOTHER V. M'ISAACS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. DARLEY, for one of defendants (Neville), moved for a rule nisi for new trial herein. The action was one upon an account for coals sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants, M'Isaacs and Neville. M'Isaacs had suffered judgment by default, and the question was, whether Neville had agreed to become responsible, as a partner, for a debt incurred by M'Isaacs alone before Neville became the partner of the latter. An amendment of the pleadings had been permitted at an advanced stage of the case by Mr. Justice Faucett. The verdict was for plaintiffs. A rule nisi was asked for upon the grounds—1. That his Honor ought to have told the jury that the plea of the Statute of Frauds had been made out, and that the cause of action relied upon was thereby met and rebutted. 2. That the declaration, as amended, did not disclose a sufficient cause of action. 3. That the amendment had been granted improperly (the declaration, as amended, being demurrable, and the amendment granted without terms). 4. That the verdict was against evidence and the weight of evidence, and that the jury had not been properly directed upon certain points.

The Court granted a rule nisi upon the following grounds:—1. That the jury ought to have been told that the action was barred by the Statute of Frauds. 2. That the declaration, as amended, did not disclose a sufficient cause of action. 3. That his Honor had no power to permit an amendment which made the declaration demurrable. 4. That his Honor, in allowing this amendment, ought to have imposed terms. 5. That his Honor ought to have told the jury that all payments made by the firm were to be taken, *primâ facie*, as for goods supplied to the firm. In reference to the third and fourth of the above points their Honors expressed great doubts as to whether the discretion of the Judge at nisi prius could be interfered with.

SMAIL V. LLOYD.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING, Q.C., for defendant, moved for a rule nisi for new trial herein. The action was for half the profits (£713 odd) of a shipment of wheat and flour from Chili. The plaintiff and defendant had joined in sending for this cargo, and were to share the profits or losses. But there was a stipulation on the part of both of them, that before the shipment of the cargo there should not have been more than 15,000 tons of breadstuffs exported from Chili during the season to the whole of the Australian colonies, including New Zealand. If otherwise the wheat and flour was not to be sent. There was a further stipulation as to price. The defendant fixed the maximum price, so far as he was concerned, at 5s. per bushel for wheat and an equivalent price for flour. The plaintiff, however, fixed his (plaintiff's) maximum at 4s. 6d. per bushel, and the defendant accepted this condition, agreeing to take the whole cargo at his own risk if the price should be higher than this. The wheat was to be delivered "free on board" at the stipulated price. According to the plaintiff the cargo was purchased at something under the limit fixed by himself. According to the defendant the price was something higher. The Judge who tried the case—Mr. Justice Cheeke—ruled that the terms "free on board" would not include any other charges beyond such as would be incurred in carrying the wheat from the shore and placing it on the vessel, and that it would exclude the commission charged on this transaction by the Chilian agents. The jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. It was now contended—1. That the ruling of the Judge as to the meaning of the terms "free on board" was wrong, and that the question as to what was meant ought to have been left to the jury as to one of fact. 2. That evidence as to a custom of charging separately for bags had been improperly admitted, and that the cost of the bags ought to have been included in the price of the wheat. 3. That the Judge had improperly refused to direct the jury as to the effect of the limit respecting the total quantity of breadstuffs shipped from Chili to Australia, and that as this limit had been exceeded the jury ought to have been told that the plaintiff could not recover. 4. That the verdict was against evidence.

Their HONORS were unanimously of opinion that the ruling of the Judge at nisi as to the meaning of the terms free on board was correct. The Chief Justice thought that the cost of the bags ought to have been included, but the other members of the Court thought otherwise. The rule was therefore refused.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Charles Southwell, a second meeting. Insolvent was examined.

In the estate of William Brennan, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of George Sheppard, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Edward Clouet, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

Charles Bell, of Bathurst, innkeeper. Liabilities, £293 [illegible] 6d. Assets, £51 3s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

David Andrews, of Stanley-street, Sydney. Liabilities, [illegible] 8. Assets, £3 5s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, March 6.—At 11: John Torr, George Cochrane, Patrick Buckley, James Miggins, Thomas Whitby, Frederick Gale, Horace Harding, John A. Dixon, Charles Britcher.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, March 6.—At 11: William W. Buckland, James Loder, special, for examination.

Wednesday, 7.—At 10: Benjamin D. Norris, John Duff, Thomas S. L. Vogan, special, for proof of debts. At 11: John G. Waller, special, for examination.

Friday, 9.—At 11: Henry Hoffmann, special, for proof of debts by foreign creditors. F. W. Plant (deceased), Robert M'Kellar, special, for examination.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Cohen, Murphy, Spence, and Dangar.

Of twenty-three persons brought in custody before the Court, nine were discharged and two were remanded.

Roger Ryan was charged with assault. James Ward, of Goulburn-street, deposed that about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 13th February, he saw prisoner, who resides in the neighbourhood, running after and throwing stones at some children, and as he passed heard him say, "—— young Ward;" went to him, and asked what his boy had been doing, and he replied, "Come here and I will show you;" witness went toward him, and prisoner with a stick or batten struck him on the nose and on the ear, the effect of which blows was to knock him down insensible; when he revived, he found himself in the Infirmary, where he remained sixteen days. Three witnesses deposed that after Ward fell, as he described, the prisoner several times kicked him. The prisoner was committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

George Walker was charged with assault. Hannah Keen, 13, deposed that between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, when passing the Police Office gate in George-street, she felt some one pull at her dress, and, turning about, saw the prisoner, who put his hands up her clothes, and tried to pull her down; she cried out, and he let her go; she went to the station-house for a constable and gave him into custody. Rose Neilly corroborated this evidence. Their Worships sentenced Walker to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Catherine Brown and Mary Potter, idle and disorderly persons, found drunk in the streets, were sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Ann Ennis, for indecent conduct on Hyde Park, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned two months.

Edward Smith, for making use of obscene language, was ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days; Ellen Rice, Mary Johnson, and Ellen Walsh for like offences were severally sentenced to forfeit 20s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Jane Anderson, for riotous conduct, was fined 10s., or in default to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Margaret Morgan was summarily convicted of having stolen from the shop of Ann Gouldthorp, Elizabeth-street, a quantity of confectionery, of the value of 2s., and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were fourteen cases, one of which was dismissed, and six were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, conducted by Mr. Cory, Andrew O'Reilly was fined 5s., Daniel Paul, 10s., and Joseph Speed, 20s., with 10s. 6d. professional costs, for having unjust weighing machines. Mary Tiernay was found guilty of allowing six goats, her property, to stray in Kent-street, and was fined 5s. for each goat. In Verdaa v. Byrne, for the illegal detention of a dray, an order was made for its delivery to complainant. Bridget Mackay was fined 10s. for an assault upon Alice Mackay. In Turner v. Orchard, for wages, an order was made for the amount claimed, with 10s. by way of compensation for loss of time.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Raper, Armitage, Hogg, and Rose have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. D. Stenhouse, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. J. Pemell.

John Condor, found drunk and riotous in Argyle-street; Michael Connor, using obscene language in George-street; and Euphemia Rumbol, for drunkenness and use of obscene language in Clarence-street, were fined 10s. each, in default of payment imprisonment for twenty-four hours in the first case, and three days in the two last mentioned.

Michael Zeckin, for riotous behaviour in William-street, fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. James Morrison fined 10s., and James Hall 20s., with costs, for using obscene language in a public thoroughfare.

Timothy M'Carthy, summoned to answer a charge of disobeying an order of the Court for the maintenance of his wife, not appearing, it was ordered that a warrant issue for his apprehension.

Charles Peterson, a seaman of the Rangitoto, convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, was committed to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol.

Charles Golding, for drunkenness and riotous behaviour in Miller-street, St. Leonards, was sent to gaol for seven days, and he was awarded a like penalty for assaulting the apprehending constable by kicking him in the face.

Francis Reid was sent to gaol for two months for stealing a cap value 2s. 6d., from the shop of George Dingle, George-street.

Frank Dunn, for stealing a bottle of whisky, value 1s. 6d., from the bar of the Cottage of Content Inn, Liverpool-street, was committed to gaol for three months.

James Morrison, for making use of obscene language within the hearing of persons passing in Riley-street, was fined 20s.

John Webber, for cruelly beating and illtreating a horse at Double Bay, was fined 10s. with costs of court.

Thomas Maloney was fined 40s. with costs for unlawfully carrying firearms on Sunday, the 18th instant.

There were a large number of other cases on the sheets, some of which were discharged, others postponed, and a few settled out of court.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before the Court. The Alliance Bank v. Irving and another, petition for liberty to appeal to her Majesty's Privy Council.

TERM LIST.—Motions for rules nisi for new trial: Blatchford v. The Queen; Harbottle and others v. Hargraves; Caston v. Westlake; O'Driscoll v. Creagh; Wilford v. Australian Mutual Provident Society.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present: The Right Worshipful the Mayor in the chair, and Aldermen Sutherland, Raphael, Oatley, Kippax, Moore, Hurley, Macintosh, Bown, Murphy, Butler, Caraher, and Steel.

In our report of the last meeting of the City Council, held on Monday, the 19th February, the name of Alderman Hurley was accidentally omitted from the list of aldermen present, and the name of Alderman Raphael was printed twice.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The following reports were brought up and received:—From the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, namely, for city works, £526 6s 3d.; for water purposes, £66 18s 6d; for sewerage, £180 2s 6d; total, £773 7s 3d. From the same committee, submitting the yearly report on the water and sewerage works, and from the same committee, recommending the acceptance of a tender for cleansing water-closets. From the Water Committee, recommending the laying of water mains in Bathurst-street, Sussex-street, Alexandra-street (Surry Hills), Close-street (Glebe), and extension of the six-inch water main in Phillip-street. From the Improvement Committee, recommending the performance of the under mentioned works:—Laying kerbing and guttering in Alexandra-street; east side of George-street from Argyle street to the Commissariat Stores; a portion of Macquarie-street North; a portion of Castlereagh-street North; Hutchinson-street between George-street and New Pitt-street; a portion of Darlinghurst Road, Sheehy's-lane, Surry Hills; a portion of Bourke-street North; and in Sutton-lane. Laying a pipe drain in Harris-street; pitch paving of Clyde-street; pitch paving of gateways in Sussex-street. Adoption of the permanent level of Elizabeth-lane; metalling a portion of Bourke-street; ballasting of Crown-street, between Lansdowne and Cleveland streets; erection of a water fountain at the south-east corner of George and Market streets; metalling a portion of Macleay-street; metalling of Alfred street, Circular Quay; metalling of Phillip-street North; repair or renewal of the kerb and gutter on the north side of King-street, between George and York streets; metalling of Burton-street, between Bourke and Palmer streets; repair of guttering in Bourke-street; formation of Davy-street, Alexandra-street, and Elizabeth-lane; improvements on a portion of street opposite O'Connell-street; laying a pipe crossing at Crown and Stanley streets; metalling a portion of Goulburn-street West; metalling of Brougham-place, and construction of a jetty on the south side of Pyrmont Bridge.

PETITION.

Alderman HURLEY presented a petition from certain citizens resident in York place and York-lane, praying that a lamp may be placed at the junction of those places. The petition was received, and referred to the Lighting Committee.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman MOORE asked by what authority was the Mayor invested with the power to appoint an overseer of works contrary to the 52nd section of the Act?

The MAYOR said the appointments made by the Council had hitherto been confined to those officers who were paid yearly salaries, and placed upon the monthly abstracts. The appointment of mechanics, carters, and labourers who were employed by the day had been invariably made by the Mayor.

Alderman MOORE asked what amount of security was required from the overseer of works?

The MAYOR stated, in reply, that no security was required from the overseer of works nor from any person who had not the charge of money.

FINANCE.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman SUTHERLAND, put, and carried.

SEWERAGE AND WATER ACTS.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That the report now submitted by the Finance Committee of the proceedings of the Municipal Council under the Sewerage and Water Acts, during the year 1865, be adopted by the Council, and transmitted to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, in terms of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857."

Alderman MOORE having seconded the motion, it was put and agreed to.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDER.

Alderman HURLEY moved,—That the report of the Finance Committee recommending that the tender of Henry Coleman for cleansing closets during the year 1866, be accepted, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman MOORE, put and passed.

WATERMAIN IN ANN-STREET.

Alderman BUTLER moved,—"That the report of the Water Committee received on the 19th ultimo, recommending on petition that a three-inch watermain be laid in Ann-street, at a cost not exceeding £27 10s., be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman KIPPAX, put and carried.

WATER MAIN IN ORWELL-STREET.

Alderman BUTLER moved,—"That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 19th ultimo, recommending, on petition, that a four-inch water main be laid in Orwell-street, at a cost not exceeding £60 10s., be adopted."

Alderman KIPPAX seconded the motion, which was then put and passed.

MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

The motion in reference to a proposed vote of money for the lanes of the city, standing in the name of Alderman Woods, was withdrawn by consent; and the motion in reference to the land on which the obelisk in Macquarie-place stands, in the name of Alderman Moore, was also withdrawn.

PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE.

Alderman MOORE moved,—"That the Town Clerk be instructed to allow any of the aldermen or their clerks to copy the evidence taken on the 5th January, 17th and 24th, at an investigation held before the Mayor and aldermen against Collinson and one of the contractors for appropriating stones, the property of the Corporation."

The motion was seconded by Alderman RAPHAEL.

Alderman SUTHERLAND pointed out that the meeting on the 5th January was a hole-and corner affair, and he considered that the evidence taken on that occasion was illegally taken. He should therefore oppose the production of this evidence.

Alderman OATLEY denied the right of the alderman to have any of this evidence. The evidence was not taken on oath, and should not be produced.

Alderman MURPHY thought the evidence should be produced, for the credit of the Council. The public had heard something about this case, and if this evidence were withheld they would be suspicious that all was not right in the Council. At the same time, he admitted that the evidence was not legally taken.

Alderman RAPHAEL agreed with Alderman Murphy, that the evidence should be produced for the credit of the Council. He maintained that the meetings characterised by Alderman Sutherland as hole and corner meetings were called by the Mayor in the usual way. He should support the motion.

Alderman BOWN had no objection to the production of the evidence taken on the 5th instant; but he should oppose the motion in its present shape.

Alderman MACINTOSH thought the whole of the evidence taken in this matter should be produced, and as there were other meetings held beside those mentioned in the resolution, he should move as an amendment, "That the Town Clerk be instructed to allow any of the aldermen, or their clerks, to copy the whole of the evidence taken by the committee in the charge against Collinson and Nolan."

Alderman BUTLER should vote for the production of the whole of the evidence, and he should do so with a view to assist Alderman Moore in his investigation in this matter; at the same time he did not believe it would result in conviction as he had been informed there was no evidence against the men.

Alderman STEEL should oppose the production of the evidence taken when the persons charged were not present. He maintained that evidence was worthless unless taken in the presence of the accused.

Alderman SUTHERLAND said there were meetings on the 8th and 10th of January, as well as on the dates mentioned in the motion, but three of the five meetings were hole and corner meetings. Alderman Moore had been informed before putting motions like the present one on the paper that they were irregular, and would not result in any good, but he persisted in the course notwithstanding. He was doing it simply to set the Council by the ears and to get the public with him. He thought the public ought to know this, and to know also that the aldermen were not trying to deprive the alderman of anything that the law would allow them to give. For himself he would like the public to know some of the barefaced lies that were given in the evidence alluded to—evidence given by men who had robbed the Council, and who had to run their country for it. On one of the occasions alluded to, the accused men were not allowed to be present at the investigation; and on the second occasion, when they were allowed in the room they were treated as though they were dogs. When one of the men (who was accommodated with a chair, being too ill to stand, and was since dead) rose to put a question, the Alderman said, in a peremptory manner, "Sit down, sir." Was this the kind of evidence that they were asked to publish to the world, as coming from an honest Council. He would certainly resist the production of evidence taken in that way. There were three illegally constituted meetings, and certainly the evidence taken on those occasions ought not to be published.

Alderman RAPHAEL, speaking to the amendment, said he hoped that the statement that men who had been employed by the Corporation, after having robbed it, and had to run for it, was not true, because if true, he apprehended it was Alderman Sutherland's duty to have made the facts known when he found these men employed by the Corporation. He (Alderman Raphael) was anxious to have the whole of the evidence taken in the case, and he should, therefore, support the amendment.

Alderman HURLEY contended that the first meetings to investigate the charges were regularly called. It was about the time that the present Mayor was taking the chair, and upon hearing the charges that gentleman called a few of the aldermen together to see what should be done. The object of the Mayor in calling the first meeting, and the object of the Aldermen who attended it was to discover whether there was any truth in the charge, and to protect the Corporation from what they believed to be frauds.

Alderman MURPHY expressed his intention of supporting the amendment for the production of the whole of the papers.

Alderman CARAHER also expressed his intention of supporting the motion for the production of the whole of the papers, and when the proper time came he would move that the whole of them be printed.

Alderman MOORE having replied,

The amendment was put, and carried by a large majority.

WATER MAIN IN PHILLIP-STREET.

Alderman RAPHAEL moved "That the report of the Water Committee received this day, recommending that a 6-inch watermain be laid in Phillip-street, between Hunter and Bent streets, at a cost not exceeding £118 10s., be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman KIPPAX, put and agreed to.

The Council rose at five minutes past 4 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Forster to ask the Attorney-General,—1. Is there any truth in the report that Mr. Rowley, police magistrate at Berrima, has charged, or is in the habit of charging fees, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. and upwards, in his capacity as land agent for receiving or preparing applications for conditional purchase under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861? 2. Is there any truth in the report that the same officer, without concert with, or approval of, the other magistrates of the same Bench, lately appointed his son as collector of the electoral rolls, in conjunction with another person named Sheppard, and that an amount at the rate of £2 per diem, or greatly in excess of the amount paid last year for similar services, was divided by the authority of the police magistrate between the two collectors so appointed, also, without concert with, or approval of, the other magistrates on the same Bench? 3. Are the two said collectors known to be fully qualified for the office?

Mr. Driver to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Why the item of £748 10s., placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for the present year by the late Government, "as the difference between the pension of three shillings per diem granted from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to James Graves, late sergeant in the gold guard, and that of six shillings per diem which should have been granted to him from the Police Superannuation Fund from 1st May, 1852, to 31st December, 1865," has been withdrawn by the present Government? 2. Is there any objection to lay upon the table of this House the papers and correspondence upon this subject?

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Morrice to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1866, a sum of money not exceeding £1000, for the making and repairing of the road down the mountains to Burrangong.

Mr. Rodd to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, the present export on gold is unjust and impolitic, is injurious to the prosperity of our gold-fields, a tax on an industry pursued under great difficulties, and ought therefore to be abolished.

Mr. Lucas to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, it is absolutely necessary to the present and future welfare of this colony, that cheap and expeditious transit should be provided to open up, develop, and draw to this city the vast agricultural, mineral, and pastoral resources of New South Wales; that a large and immediate extension of railways should be effected; and that, having these objects in view, the Government should cause an immediate survey to be made of the countries between Goulburn and the Murrumbidgee River, and also between Bathurst and the Murrumbidgee River, with the view of determining upon the most desirable route for a main trunk line of railway between Sydney and that river.

Mr. Garrett to move,—That the 72nd section of the Regulations appended to the Crown Lands' Regulation Act of 1861 should be amended by the substitution of a fee of 30s. for a license to cut any kind of timber, and 10s. for a license to cut hardwood, for the amounts now charged for such licenses respectively.

Mr. Forster to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the following resolutions:—1. That this House is of opinion,—(1.) That the laws relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly require further consideration and amendment. (2.) That the existing system under which the electoral rolls are prepared and compiled, through the agency of special collectors appointed by Benches of Magistrates, is extravagant and ineffective. (3.) That the great increase of fictitious or fraudulent qualifications, and of the practice of personation, as well as of other corrupt practices at elections, are not only demoralising to the community and injurious to the public interests, but an infringement upon the rights and privileges guaranteed to the people of this colony by the Constitution Act, and by the Electoral Act of 1858, and imperatively call for improvement of the machinery for collection and enrolment of votes, and for adoption of preventive measures. (4.) That accordingly the employment of special collectors of electoral rolls ought to be discontinued, and provision made to enable every elector to register his own name and qualification. (5.) That every elector should be required, in the first instance, to effect such registration for himself, by personal or written application. (6.) That in place of courts of revision, courts of registration should be constituted, with greater facilities for inquiry and examination of claims for enrolment, and with extended powers of repression and punishment of fictitious or fraudulent claims or corrupt practices. (7.) That in case of bona fide objection to any claim, such courts of registration should be empowered to throw the burden of proof upon the claimant. (8.) That every elector on registration, and on payment of a fee, should be entitled to receive from the clerk, or other proper officer, a certificate thereof. (9.) That no person should be permitted to vote at any election without such certificate. (10.) That provision should be made to prevent the use of any such certificate more than once at the same election. 2. That an address be presented to the Governor, respectfully acquainting his Excellency with the purport of the foregoing resolutions.

Dr. Lang to move,—That Nathaniel Lipscomb Kentish be now heard at the bar of the House, in support of his petition, presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 20th October last.

Mr. Cummings to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government to at once call for tenders for the construction of the Great Western line of railroad to the town of Bathurst, and the Government should make it one of the conditions with the contracting party to commence work at the Bathurst end of said line, as well as a continuation from No. 4 contract.

Mr. Phelps to move,—That the petition presented by him on 28th February, relative to Police Magistrate at Wentworth, be printed.

Mr. Lloyd to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all papers having reference to the dismissal of Mr. Surveyor Fiide from the public service.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will please to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of the depositions taken before Mr. Pearce, Police Magistrate at Young, in the case of Illingworth Fletcher, charged with perjury, in the month of November last; also, all telegrams and correspondence with the Crown Law Officers in reference to this matter.

Mr. Piddington to move,—That the petition presented by him on Thursday, 1st March, from the Rev. Messrs. W. M'Intyre, M'Culloch, and Mr. Peter Stewart, against State-aid to religion, be printed.

Mr. Rodd to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 21st February, from James Maher and other miners, of Jembaicumbene, be transmitted by address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency may cause the same to receive the favourable consideration of the Government.

Mr. Cunneen to move,—That the petition presented by him on 27th February, from certain commoners in Pitt Town, be printed.

Mr. Cowper for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act 27 Vict., No. 7, intituled "An Act to render Newspapers liable to Postage."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Tunks,—That it is the opinion of this House that the piece of land known as the reserve, at the head of Lavender Bay, North Shore, should be permanently reserved as a place of public recreation, and as a site for public baths.

Partnership Amendment Bill, second reading.

Funds for Denominational Education; consideration in committee of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1865 the sum of £2500 to supplement the vote for Denominational schools; also, that he will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1866, £10,000 in addition to the sum proposed to be voted for Denominational education.

Australasian Mineral Oil Company's Incorporation Bill; third reading.

Sydney Marine Assurance Company's Incorporation Bill; third reading.

Careless use of Fire Prevention Bill; third reading.

Verdicts Amendment Bill; second reading.

Coal Fields Regulation Act Amendment Bill; to be considered in committee.

Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalising Bill (as amended in select committee); second reading.

Resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Forster,—1. That a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of "increasing" the number of members of this "House," in accordance with the 3rd section of the Act 22 Vic., No. 20, commonly known as the Electoral Act of 1858, with a view to fill up the vacancy caused by the separation of Queensland, to alter the electoral representation, and to correct certain anomalies and inconveniences of the existing system, by the addition of eight new members, by distribution of the same among such portions of the population as are least fairly represented at present, and by the construction of new, or division of existing, electoral districts, as may be required. 2. That such committee consist of the following members, namely:—Mr. Cowper, Mr. Egan, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Laycock, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Tunks, and the mover.—

Upon which Mr. Martin had moved,—That the question be amended in section 1 by substituting for the word "increasing" the word "altering," and by omitting all the words of the section after the word "House."

Advances to Agents intrusted with Goods Bill; second reading.

State-aid to Religion; consideration, in committee of the whole, of an address to the Governor, praying his Excellency to recommend, by message to this House, the permanent appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of the sum of £28,000 annually, for defraying the expense of public worship.

Parramatta River Steam Company's Bill; consideration in committee of the Legislative Council's amendment.

Prison Discipline Bill; second reading.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VISIT OF THE MINISTER FOR WORKS.—The Hon. James Byrnes, Minister for Public Works, paid an official visit to Windsor by special train on Saturday forenoon last. The hon gentleman was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. W. Byrnes, and Mr. Piddington, M.L.A., with Mr. Owen, the traffic manager. At the Windsor station he was met by Mr. Walker, M.L.A., Mr. Terry, M.L.A., the magistrates of the town, and several leading gentlemen of the district. Notice had only been sent by telegram that morning of the intended visit, otherwise a larger number would have assembled to meet the Minister. As it was, some of the gentlemen present pointed out a number of necessary improvements required about the railway station at Windsor—such as a siding for the farmers to load their produce, and a ladies' room, which Mr. Byrnes promised to attend to. The party was then conveyed up the town in the omnibuses, and inspected the site of the proposed new bridge over the Hawkesbury, at or near the ferry. It so happened that that very morning the punt had been swamped by a drove of bullocks, a circumstance which afforded a strong argument for the necessity of a bridge, and which was duly impressed upon Mr. Byrnes. After looking at some of the public buildings the party adjourned to Mr. Holmes, where an excellent lunch was partaken of; but on account of the shortness of time toasting was purposely avoided. Mr. Byrnes then visited the residence of Mr. Walker, and about half-past two proceeded by train, accompanied by the latter gentleman, to Richmond, and examined the station there. After visiting Mr. W. Bowman's the party came back to Windsor, where Mr. Piddington was waiting, and the Minister and friends returned to Sydney about four o'clock, promising to pay us a longer visit and give more notice on some future occasion.

SWAMPING OF THE PUNT.—On Saturday morning last, some thirty or forty head of cattle were taken on board the ferry punt to be transported to this side of the river, attended by three men and a lad with their horses. Soon after they were got under way, through some injudiciousness, it would seem on the part of those in charge, the cattle rushed to the outer end of the punt, which at once began to dip, and gradually became submerged and sank. The whole of the cattle, men, and horses were suddenly plunged into the river. Great fears were entertained by the bystanders for the safety of those thus unexpectedly placed in this predicament, particularly for the lad, but fortunately with great presence of mind and effort on his part he seized one of the horses by the tail, and in this peculiar style was safely brought ashore; the others all managed to swim out, and nothing serious occurred to man or beast. It was extremely fortunate as well as singular that so few were in the punt—the ferryman being the only person besides those in charge of the cattle. It will be a difficult undertaking to raise the punt again—no proper appliances apparently being at hand. The steamer Brothers, with other assistance, was engaged all day in endeavouring to raise her to the surface, but as yet the means used have not been successful. It will be three or four days at least before she can be got up and put into working order. The misfortune will entail a considerable loss to the lessee, as well as a great inconvenience to the public. The sooner a bridge is erected over the Hawkesbury at Windsor the better. Other districts less worthy have such constructions. There is an immense traffic across the river, and so long as a punt is the only accommodation, the liability to such accident as was witnessed on Saturday last, and which might have been attended with loss of life, will continue.

WELLINGTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BURNT TO DEATH.—A lamentable accident occurred at Montefiore, Wellington, on the 28th ultimo, whereby a married woman named Kellick lost her life. Deceased was in the employ of Mr. J. A. Sorwall, proprietor of the Post Office Hotel, at Montefiore, and about 5 p.m. on the day named Mrs. Sorwall, to her great surprise and consternation, saw her going along the front passage of the hotel enveloped in flames from head to foot. The cries of Mrs. Sorwall soon brought her husband and some neighbours to her assistance, but not before her own hands had become fearfully burnt whilst attempting to extinguish the flames. Mr. Sorwall, with great presence of mind, ran and fetched blankets, in which he rolled the unfortunate creature, and having thus put out the fire, cut every remaining article of clothing off her with his pocket knife. Dr. Kygate was sent for, and promptly attended, and administered the usual remedies, but in consequence of the advanced age of the patient (upwards of sixty years), and the great shock her nervous system had sustained, she never rallied, but expired early on the following morning. On the same day a magisterial inquiry was held and a decision arrived at in accordance with the foregoing facts. Deceased was a remarkably clean and industrious woman, and had resided in Montefiore many years. This is the second case of death by burning that has occurred in Wellington in little over two months.

FREE SELECTION.—A magnificent sweep of country, between Mitchell's Creek and the Macquarie River, consisting of several thousand acres of the finest land in the district, is now open to free selection. A considerable portion of the land in question is well watered by the river and the creek, but water may be procured by dams or by wells in any part. Dams already made in the vicinity hold splendid sheets of water. The back runs are well grassed, even in the most unfavourable seasons. Produce raised in the locality would command a ready sale in Wellington and Dubbo. Persons desirous of entering into the farming line would do well to view this splendid agricultural area before coming to a decision elsewhere.

Wellington, March 2.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Arbaces" stands forward as the champion of the Sydney University, and accuses me of making a fabulous statement, when I say that his University does not grant ad eundem degrees. He quotes in support of his assertion the following by-law:—"The Senate shall have power to admit to *examinations* for the degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first degree in Arts, in this or any of the Universities hereinbefore mentioned as those from which undergraduates will be admitted ad eundem statum." Alas, for poor Stinkomalee, her apologist does not know what an ad eundem degree means. To use his own words—"What profound ignorance!"—"How very rich!" Sydney University stands alone in her exclusive policy. Does she fancy herself superior to Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin?—or is it from corrupt motives that she makes herself thus singular? I fancy the latter, although we must always remember the old adage—"Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat."

There are in this colony a sufficient number of graduates to form a Senate, and there can be no sufficient reason why the management of the University should for the most part be entrusted to men who have been brought up in shops and offices, and destitute of University experience. The plan has been tried, and has failed. The present University system is a complete farce.

Before I conclude you must allow me to make one remark on the dishonesty of "Arbaces" in misquoting what I said in my letter of the 28th ultimo. I never wrote that the University *degrees* are less valuable on account of want of *competition*. My remark was that there should be the largest amount of competition for *honours*. A case must be weak indeed when recourse is had to falsehood.

Yours, obediently,

C. H. C.

STRAWBERRIES.

No. 3.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—To my former communications relative to some new varieties of this desirable fruit, I desire to add some remarks upon its culture. The Rev. Mr. Radclyffe, the best authority in England, remarks with respect to the British Queen that where it succeeds it is, without doubt, the best variety known, but that in the South of England there is not one piece in a thousand where it does succeed, and that it is useless to persist in cultivating it where the conditions are not suitable to its delicate habit. It will not thrive without clay and without some special conditions as to warmth and shelter. If there be this difficulty in the less arid climate of England in suiting a particular sort, we here ought not to be disheartened if we also experience some failures. After taking reasonable precautions to ensure success, if one variety fails another may answer well. As a rule, strong clays, made very rich with manure and perfectly well drained, are the most suitable. In this part of the colony, therefore, there ought not to be as much difficulty as in England to find excellent sites; and, the strawberry being such an early fruit, making its most important growth during the colder months, between March and November, it is not so likely as many other fruits to suffer from the great heats of summer. I contemplate the planting of a piece of maiden land with the new sorts, and I, perhaps, cannot do better than describe its quality and how I propose to adapt it to the purpose.

It is on a hill sloping gently to the east and south, and sheltered from the land winds. The soil is a strong reddish loam of eight or nine inches, with a subsoil of very strong, unctuous, red clay, containing some lime; a clay which quickly falls to pieces upon exposure in fine weather, but as rapidly consolidates again when wetted. I propose to have it trenched about two feet deep, and as the work proceeds to strip off a few inches thick of the turf, to be returned to the surface as each trench is filled up; but, with the clay subsoil, to work in a quantity of rich black alluvial soil, enough to keep the lumps of clay (which will be left rather rough) from getting together again when the land settles after heavy rain. I should prefer to see six inches thick of this black mould; but as it will have to be carted to the spot, I must content myself with half the quantity—a good coat of well rotted manure, and some pulverised bones, will be trenched in at the same time. The site will be thoroughly drained, and the surface laid in little terraces to suit the form of the ground—I contemplate planting, at distances of thirty inches from row to row, and twenty to twenty-one inches in the rows. The fruit suffers more in very hot weather when the distances are great. After planting I propose to mulch the entire surface with rotting straw or other litter; but if the season be sufficiently moist to defer this operation until the spring, land so treated will take up all the rain which falls until thoroughly saturated, when it will discharge by means of the under drains all the moisture which may be superfluous. We find from experience that in this strong clay, so treated, the separate portions cannot run together. Again, strawberries, raspberries, roses, and other things too numerous to specify, thrive admirably if there be left a few inches only of more loose friable soil on the surface. The roots seem to penetrate quickly between the lumps of clay, and these being very tenacious of moisture, continue to afford a sufficient supply long after the light free soils become exhausted. So much for the treatment of a clay soil. If I had to deal with one of an opposite nature, a light sand, for instance, I should endeavour to work in as much clay as convenient or suitable, say three, four, or six inches thick, according to the sandiness of the site, not omitting manure and crushed bones. The clay should be worked in as dry and fine as possible. I think gravelly soils ought to be avoided if there be no intermixture of clay, although in favourable seasons even these may be very productive. In the spring, the strawberries, before they show their trusses of bloom, may produce runners; and unless the plants are very luxuriant these runners ought to be removed as produced, but if after this there be still no symptoms of blossom, it will be well to permit the plants to produce a certain number of runners, because sometimes when all these are removed as fast as produced, that germ which would have become a truss of blossom is matured into a runner, and so on until the tendency to reproduce itself is permitted to be fulfilled. If not too long prevented the plants will then produce blossom. When, however, the plants once show their trusses of blossom, it will strengthen them for fruiting to remove every runner until the season be passed.

Strawberry beds may be left to bear for two years, or at most three years. They should then be destroyed, and the land devoted to some other crop for a time—it will then be again suitable. The earlier in the autumn, the weather being suitable, strawberries are planted out, the stronger they may be expected to become before winter, and in the better condition to bear well in the spring. All beds require to have a careful dressing in the autumn. If requisite they should then be well manured, and the runners removed, but none of the healthy leaves.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Camden Park.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The explosion of yesterday, so mysterious in its origin, so disastrous in its results, has caused very great anxiety in the minds of the public of Sydney. Being, as I believe it is, beyond the pale of an ordinary Coroner's inquiry, I feel that I am but expressing the wishes of the inhabitants of Sydney in venturing to suggest to you that a strict inquiry into the cause should be instantly commenced by the Government, to be prosecuted by professional or scientific gentlemen of the highest standing the city can produce.

Yours truly,

JOHN BIRD.

Campbell's Wharf, March 6.

THE GEORGE-STREET AWNINGS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the exposure of a nuisance that ought to be put a stop to. I allude to the heavy canvas awnings over the pavement in front of shops, which are taken in by shop-boys in a manner so reckless as greatly to endanger people who, in the day time, are quietly walking through our principal streets. This afternoon two ladies and a child of my family were walking on the pavement in George-street, near the Royal Hotel, when, without any notice, a large canvas awning was suddenly dropped upon them by a shop-boy, tearing the veil and bonnet from one of the ladies' head, and disarranging her hair in a most shameful manner, the boy—who appeared to have done it on purpose—laughing at the occurrence.

VIATOR.

MALDEN ISLAND AND ITS GUANO DEPOSITS.

(From the Argus, March 1.)

MALDEN ISLAND, a coral formation, of about twelve square miles in extent, situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean, in latitude 3° 58' 30" S., and longitude 155° W., is one of the newest sources from which the world obtains its supply of guano. Little, probably, is known of the place in Great Britain, and still less knowledge is possessed on the subject here, although a Melbourne firm has been in the enjoyment of a lease of the island from the British Crown for more than eighteen months, and has carried on operations there for a similar period. Malden Island has occupied a place on the map for over thirty years. It was discovered in 1825 by Lord Byron (George Anson), then commanding H. M. S. Blonde, which was returning from a cruise to the Sandwich Islands. The commander sent a boat ashore, but made no prolonged examination of the place. He ascertained, however, that the spot, though uninhabited, had been once the residence of human beings; for he found in many places what appeared to be the remains of heathen places of worship. These rude temples consisted of platforms raised to a height of about three feet, and surrounded by wrought blocks of coral, which are placed edgeways, and bear a striking resemblance in shape to very high kerbstones. In the centre of each platform stands a square block of coral, which it is supposed was occupied by the priest during the performance of religious ceremonies. Explorations made by the present occupants of the island have led to further discoveries. Almost in the centre is a large lagoon of saltwater, but, unfortunately, none suitable for drinking purposes has yet been found, with the exception of small pools which are left in the hollows of the rocks after rain. The ground underfoot is composed either of hard coral or guano, and up to the present time no ordinary soil has been discovered, although the existence of several clumps of trees growing through the guano, would indicate its existence at a certain depth. Although within a few degrees of the Equator, the island possesses a beautiful climate, due to the ever blowing trade winds, which temper the heat of the sun during the day, and render the evenings deliciously cool. The island, it may be mentioned, was named after Lieutenant Malden, the surveying officer of the Blonde. Notwithstanding that the existence of guano at Malden Island has been known for some years, no attempt was made to turn that knowledge to account until 1864. On the 15th of October of that year the island was taken possession of in her Majesty's name by Messrs. B. B. Nicholson and Co., of Melbourne, who subsequently obtained from the British Government a "guano licence," giving them the exclusive right of removing guano from the island, subject to the payment of a royalty of 2s. on every ton shipped. The licensees were also authorised to claim the island as a possession of the Crown, and this duty, which singularly enough was omitted by the discoverer, was performed in due course by the captain of one of the vessels trading to the island, who acted as Messrs. Nicholson and Co.'s attorney. The Crown tenants were not slow in commencing operations, and as the value of the animal deposits which the island contains had been placed beyond doubt by repeated and careful analyses, Messrs. Nicholson and Co. felt justified in incurring a considerable outlay. First of all houses had to be erected for the accommodation of the persons employed in the work, and in the next place it was necessary to construct a tramway two miles in length, for the purpose of bringing the guano down to the beach. Five or six buildings, partly of wood and partly of stone, were put up near the beach, and as the number of individuals employed is about sixty, it was of course necessary that these structures should be of a rather commodious character. South Sea Islanders are chiefly employed, but there are Europeans engaged in the work also, including a manager, an assistant manager, and an analytical chemist; the duty of the latter being to examine the guano, and see that only good samples are shipped. The conveyance of the loaded trucks to the beach used to be a task of considerable labour, and it had been determined to obtain horses for the work, but, luckily, an expedient was hit upon which has altogether removed the difficulty. The trucks are now furnished with large sails, and as the trade wind blows nearly always straight across the island, the waggons are taken backwards and forwards with equal facility. Another expensive work had to be undertaken. To facilitate the loading of vessels, jetties were required, and two were accordingly constructed, each 140 feet in length. They consist of piles driven obliquely into the sand, and arranged in pairs so that the tops of each set meet, and are bound together. These timbers support a wooden floor, on which a line of rails is laid, so that the trucks can be brought right to the end of the pier, from which, by means of a shoot, their contents are soon transferred to the vessels. Altogether, the works have cost about £12,000, but Messrs. Nicholson and Co. feel no anxiety on the subject of repayment. They have already found a market for their guano at the Mauritius, in France, and in other parts of Europe, where analyses have been made and the results published. One peculiarity about the island is the excellent anchorage it possesses, an advantage rarely met with on shores of coral formation. In fact, vessels visiting some of the guano-producing islands in the Pacific are compelled to lay on and off during the whole time they are receiving cargo, which renders loading a process of some difficulty, and makes the employment of vessels of more than very moderate size an actual impossibility. The anchorage at Malden Island, however, is all that can be desired, and the masters of all the vessels which have visited the place speak of it in the highest terms. Captain Hardwick, who has had twelve months' experience of the matter, describes the anchorage as being "perfectly safe," and Captain Langford, of the Bride of the Seas, says he could not wish for anything better. This opinion is shared in by Captain Lyle, of the Bruce, and Captain Lyall, of the Inverugie, a vessel which arrived in Hobson's Bay a week ago with a cargo of guano from the island. As there are no natural obstacles of a formidable nature to retard the operations of the lessees, it may be reasonably expected that a flourishing trade with the Australian colonies will soon be established. In fact, more than a dozen cargoes have already been sent to Europe and the Mauritius, while several thousand tons have already been disposed of in this colony. The principal disadvantages connected with the island are the absence of fresh water and, with the exception of fish, of all descriptions of food. To procure water, an evaporating and condensing apparatus is employed, which is capable of producing from the sea water 200 gallons of fresh per diem; and as for provisions, ample supplies are obtained from the vessels trading to the island.

Of the quality of the guano found at Malden Island, there can be no doubt, and it is rather curious that it contains in large quantities those very substances in which Victorian soil is generally deficient. Some of the samples submitted to analysis have yielded fifty, sixty, seventy, and in some instances, eighty per cent. of phosphate of lime, a substance which is almost entirely absent from much of the soil of this colony. In many samples examined by Mr. Sydney Gibbons, Mr. Mr. Ford, Mr. Kruse, and other analysts, phosphates were found to be particularly abundant, in addition to other valuable constituents. Samples were forwarded to Professor Voelcker, amongst others, and this authority returned a report equally as favourable as those of other European chemists whose opinions were solicited. All the reports, indeed, are of a very satisfactory nature, and prove that the fortunate lessees have obtained a very valuable possession.

A DAY'S RIDE SOUTH FROM JERUSALEM.—There is one remarkable peculiarity in the Bible, as a revelation of God's will to man—or rather of the many books which make up the one which we call the Bible—that it is a record of historical events, extending over thousands of years, all of which occurred in many different places, but situated within a very small territory. Accordingly, there is hardly a hill or a valley, stream or fountain, town or village in Palestine which has not been the home of some person, or the scene of some event known and familiar to the Church of Christ. Every spot is consecrated by holy associations. And so in journeying through the land we almost every hour visit some sacred locality. Thus, for example, in one day's ride south from Jerusalem, after leaving the city by the old Jewish tower at the gate of Jaffa, we cross the plain of Rephidim, pass close to the tomb of Rachael, visit Bethlehem, drink at the pools of Solomon, stand on the plain of Mamre and by the well of Abraham, wind among the vineyards of Eschol, and end with Hebron. This was our day's ride, and let me tell the reader something of what we saw in so brief a journey. As to the general aspect of the country, it is, beyond doubt, the least picturesque in Palestine, and, apart from associations, does not possess any attractive feature. The hills which cluster over this upland plateau are like straw beehives, or rather, let me say, like those boys' tops which are made to spin by a string wound round them—"peeries" as they are called in Scotland—but turned upside down, the grooves for the string representing the encircling ledges of the limestone strata, and the peg a ruined tower on the summit. Imagine numbers of such hills placed side by side, with a narrow deep hollow between them filled with soil, their declivities a series of bare shelves of grey rock—the rough path worming its way round about, up and down, with here and there broader intervals of flat land, and here and there the hill sides covered with shrubs and dwarf oaks—and you will have some idea of the nature of the country between Jerusalem and Hebron. In some places, as about Bethlehem, there are olive plantations and signs of rapid improvement, with which my brother was much struck, as contrasted with what he saw on his visit seven years ago. To me the scene had a friendly and home look, for many parts of the stony road, with its break-down fences, reminded me of spots in a Highland parish endeared by touching recollections of an early home; but the grander features of "the parish" could not be traced in Southern Palestine. Yet it is obvious, as has been remarked by every traveller, that an industrious population could very soon transform these barren hills into terraces rich with "corn and wine." Were these limestone ledges once more provided with walls, to prevent the soil being washed down into the valley by the rain floods, and were fresh soil carried up from the hollows, where it must lie fathoms deep, magnificent crops would very soon be produced. It is well known also how soon the moisture of the climate would be effected by the restoration of the orchards. And when we remember the small quantity of carbonaceous food that is required to maintain life in such a climate as Palestine, it is obvious that a population larger than that of Scotland, living as the Easterns do, could be supported in "The Land." There was always one redeeming feature of the road, and that was "the glory in the grass." The flowers gave colour and life to the path, wherever they could grow. We came upon a large land-tortoise crawling among them, the only specimen we met with in Palestine. Rachael's Tomb was to me very touching. It was just where it should have been:—"They journeyed from Bethel and there was but a little way to come to Ephrah. And Rachael died, and was buried in the way to Ephrah, which is Bethlehem." That place of burial is an undying witness to the oneness of our human hearts and of our domestic sorrows from the beginning of the world. It is this felt unity of our race in soul and spirit, in spite of some differences in the body, whether it be in the shape of the foot or of the skull, which strengthens our faith in the possibility of eternal fellowship among all kindreds and nations and tongues. To Rachel with her dying breath naming her boy "the child of sorrow," every parent's heart will respond through all time.—*Good Words.*

JAMES STEPHENS.—This head centre of the Fenians in Ireland is a man of fair literary attainments, and is understood to be a good linguist, speaking French and German with considerable fluency. As a speaker he is said to be possessed of persuasive powers of no ordinary character, whilst as a conversationalist those who have been intimate with him describe him to be rarely endowed. His manner is insinuating, and if the charges brought against him be founded on fact, there can be no doubt that he is just the man to accomplish the purpose which it is alleged he had in view—the establishment of a great conspiracy, of which he himself should be centre and the wire-puller. He is originally from Kilkenny, where his father was clerk to an auctioneer. Coming up to Dublin he received employment in connection with railway works, upon the cessation of which he was for some time disengaged, and was then to be found about the Young Ireland Clubs, where he was a frequent speaker. At the meetings of the Irish Confederation he attracted the notice of the late Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was struck with his evident ability, gentlemanly demeanour, and apparent mental cultivation. Mr. O'Brien made inquiries concerning him, and engaged him to act in the capacity of his amanuensis, or *quasi* private secretary. In this way he is said to have become closely connected with the proceedings of 1848. After the explosion of that memorable *fiasco* he sojourned in the mountains of Kerry. One of those who saw him there—a man named Daniel Mahony—deposed on the occasion of the Phœnix prosecutions, in 1859: "I recollect seeing Stephens in the year 1848, about two miles from Kenmare; I understood he was one of Smith O'Brien's party at that time; I heard he was at Ballingarry with Smith O'Brien; it was after the battle of Ballingarry that I saw him; he appeared on that day not to wish to come into town." He seems to have left the country after this, and gone to England, thence to America. In some years afterwards we find him again at Kenmare, seeking for employment. He there informed Mahony—whose evidence we have referred to—that he was going to Killarney about a tuition he was getting there. This statement was true, for in the summer of 1856 he was teaching French at a ladies' school in Killarney. Subsequently he stopped at Mr. O'Dowd's, at Glencar, and at Rossbeigh; and then returned to Killarney, where he was again engaged as a teacher at a school. In the autumn of 1856 he left the neighbourhood of Killarney, for Dublin, where he earned a livelihood as a tutor in at least one or two families of high respectability. In the summer of 1858 he was again in the south. His subsequent movements we refrain from attempting to trace.—*Evening Mail.*

The captain of a Scrabster fishing vessel had some herrings for breakfast the other day. He left some on the dish, which the cook instantly threw overboard, and when the skipper asked for them denied any knowledge of the fish. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than the captain, who had felt a pull at his line, drew in a great pouncing fellow of a cod, and the moment the cod fell on deck, one of the identical herrings in dispute fell out of its mouth at the story-teller's feet.

On Wednesday, the whole of the oil and engine department of the London and North-western Railway at Crewe was totally destroyed by fire. There was no water to be had.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

(From the Special Correspondent of the London Daily News.)

NEW YORK, December 13.

There are terrible times among the Fenians. The war that they were to inaugurate on Irish soil is nothing to the war that now rages amongst themselves. In the first place, as I informed you in my last letter, the "Senate," consisting of ten, has deposed John O'Mahony, the "president," and forbidden the faithful throughout the Union, to send him any more money, and put the vice-president, Roberts, in his place, and has published a manifesto bringing his crimes and usurpations to the knowledge of an indignant world. In the first place he refused to nominate for confirmation by the Senate an "agent of the Irish Republic," to take charge of the money, but wickedly and traitorously kept it himself, and spent it as he pleased with his hangers on. He hired "a palace"—that is, a fine house in Union-square, paid £3000 rent in advance for it, and about as much more in pledge to the owner, in order to secure him against any damage that might be done to the premises. The latter probably found that the various ministers of the republic and heads of bureaux might now and then, when maddened by thinking on Irish wrongs, "cut up rough," and knock plaster off the walls and break the windows. For these gorgeous apartments he purchased, according to the Senate, "sumptuous furniture," and even fitted up sleeping rooms for his "hangers-on," of whom, as you may readily believe, there are not a few, and here he and his henchmen are now living like fighting cocks, with "the green flag floating o'er them," on the roof, on a long, and certainly most expensive pole. The O'Mahony, however, is not a man to be squelched in that way. He refused to appear before the Senate, or acknowledge their jurisdiction, takes no notice of the impeachment, and retains possession of the "head-quarters" in which he is so comfortable, and in front of which a crowd of Irish patriots of greater or less dimensions may be seen in fine weather, gazing curiously at the windows as if they expected to see the workings of the President's soul in his conflict with the Senate. He in the meantime gives as good as he gets. He says the Senate are a pack of traitors, who have been corrupted by "British gold," and who are bent on the ruin of the cause. Some of his charges against them are curious and suggestive. He alleges that one of them—for it will be understood they have had a chance at the money also—has lost 47,000 dollars of it speculating in gold; that another has lent 180,000 dollars of it to a "publisher," name not given; that the editor of the *Freeman's Journal* in this city, whom they sent to Ireland with £500 to stir up the Fenians there, came back saying he had lost the draft, and curiously enough about the time of his arrival, every Fenian in Ireland whose name appeared in the letters he bore was arrested. John Mitchell is gone to Paris with, it is said, 40,000 dollars, and it is to be hoped he is enjoying himself. A Fenian, who has passed four hungry years in Richmond writing for the Press of that capital, must find many ways of spending money in such a place as Paris. One of the papers regrets much that he is not here, in order to "pour oil (or vitriol) on the troubled waters." O'Mahony has, however, this capital advantage over the Senate. Having the money, the good house in Union-square, and the good beds, and doubtless the good liquor, he has nearly all the New York Fenians with him, while the supporters of the Senate are in the country districts. The consequence is that he is able to make rather effective demonstrations in the way of meetings, manifestos, and so forth. But the flame has spread through the whole country. The whole Fenian "Brotherhood" are divided into two hostile camps, and the air resounds with their recriminations. The American public in the meanwhile looks on and roars with merriment. The "head-quarters," the green flag, the "Senate," the impeachment, the deposition, the charges and countercharges which the patriots bandy about are convulsing the city with laughter, and filling all the better class of Irish, in whom there still lingers some sense of shame, some sense of the ridiculous, and some pity for their unfortunate country, with pain and dismay. The Fenian movement may be foolish; but this is not the worst. The portion of the Irish population which comes to America is generally the more energetic, ambitious and well-to-do portion. They mostly feel deep hatred of England, and are animated by an intense desire to do something to avenge Irish wrongs, and yet when, after years of labour, a movement is set on foot for the overthrow of the British Empire, the unfortunates see nothing ridiculous in organising a government in a private house three thousand miles from Irish soil, or in preparing to assail and overthrow one of the strongest powers in the world with £200,000 in the hands of a few hucksters and adventurers. Nor is this the worst of it. They have drawn up a constitution which they disregard within two months of its adoption, divide into two parties, each accusing the other, and probably with truth, of embezzlement, and, while making every day the most shocking revelations of their own corruption and peculation, are busy issuing "bonds" for sale, in the midst of one of the shrewdest and most practical communities in the world, and apparently without the slightest suspicion that there is anything in the least ludicrous in the proceeding. There does not seem to be a single man of education amongst them. Mr. B. Doran Killina, President O'Mahony's secretary, writes about as good grammar as an aspiring cook; and of the literary attainments of the "Senate" you may form some idea from the following list: William R. Roberts, dry goods merchant, of No. 252 Bowery; Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*; Patrick O'Rourke, pressman of the *New York Tribune*; Patrick Bannan, dealer in terra cotta, of Louisville, Ky.; William Sullivan, dealer in tin ware, of Tiffin, Ohio; Michael Scanlan, dealer in confectionery, of Chicago; William Flemming, dealer in gas fixtures, of Troy; J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, lawyer; James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, cordwainer; and Edward Lalor Carey, of New York, coal merchant. The "Senate," one might naturally suppose, would have been selected with care, and it probably was, and is no doubt composed of the choice men of the body, and yet it has hardly been a month in session when the president refuses to recognise it, and one-half of the Fenians hold it up to execration as a collection of knaves. The probabilities now are that the war between the two factions will be so fierce that poor Ireland will be altogether forgotten. "A congress" has been summoned by O'Mahony to meet in January, and it is expected by outsiders that it will either begin or end in a royal row. O'Mahony and Killina, his secretary, have both already challenged the editor of the *New York Times* to mortal combat, and as the whole fraternity profess to be fighting men, there will very likely be some fine displays of martial ardour in the legislative body. What effect the split will have on the collection of funds, it is hard to say. But I am inclined to believe that it will increase it. Nearly all the money is of course collected from very poor and ignorant people—labourers, maid servants, and hotel waiters, and small hucksters. It would be reasonable to expect that the news of the quarrel between the president and Senate, and of the revelations to which it has led of the waste and misappropriation of the funds, would cause these people to stop the supplies. But I venture to predict, that, on the contrary, they will contribute more cheerfully than ever, under the stimulus of party feeling. The prospect of liberating Ireland, dear as it was, was unpleasantly dim and shadowy; but every Fenian has now only to range himself under the banner of O'Mahony or of Roberts to have an enemy in front of him, whom his vote and dollars may assist in demolishing, and the feeling of hostility between the rival parties is likely to be extraordinarily strong, inasmuch as the question on which they have split is a purely personal one, and not, as in the division between young and old Ireland in 1847, a question of principle. How much money they have got already it is difficult to say, as nobody in particular seems to have the custody or disbursement of it, and I doubt if any intelligible books of accounts have been kept. Those best informed calculate the sum total already received at a million of dollars; how much remains in hand nobody knows. One of the purposes to which O'Mahony is said to have devoted his share is shewing the "Fenian flag on the sea," which doubtless means that he has chartered a small vessel of some kind, which is now on its way to somewhere. It would be characteristic to keep a vessel afloat, even at considerable expense, for the mere sake of "having it to say" that the Fenian flag was on the sea. That the leaders have any definite plans beyond keeping up an agitation, providing themselves with places of "honour and profit," and having themselves talked about, I do not believe. I think the alarm displayed by the English Government about "descents," or attacks from this side, is utterly groundless. As I have said more than once before, there are Fenians enough to go on "secret missions to Ireland," with plenty of money in their pockets, and with the prospect of simply a little agreeable excitement in eluding the police. But there are very few, if any, so far gone in their folly as to relish the prospect of going with an "expedition" for the purpose of effecting a descent on the Irish coast, with a dead certainty of being captured and put in gaol the day after landing. The leaders know perfectly well the difficulties of the enterprise in which they pretend to be engaged, and I do not believe that they have any intention or hope of doing more than supplying such persons as may take on themselves the responsibility of rising in Ireland with a little money, or some arms. To the common Fenian herd, of course, they hold out a very different prospect. No doubt most of the poor dupes who are subscribing their money really fancy that an army is being raised, and a fleet built; and some, doubtless, cherish the hope that the United States may yet be induced to take their cause up. But no such delusions are current in the "Senate," or in the O'Mahony "palace," as the opposition call it in Union-square. I think the state of things we now witness is the strongest proof that could have been afforded of the wisdom of the American Government in letting the Fenians alone. It could hardly have rendered a worse service to England than by attempting to interfere with or suppress the movement. The slightest appearance of such a thing would have given the "Brotherhood" a dignity and importance which it could never otherwise succeed in securing, and would have given an immense stimulus to the agitation all over the Union. It is very likely, too, that it would have led large numbers of Americans, and particularly of the democratic opposition, to make common cause with them, and believe the Executive guilty of undue subserviency to England. On the other hand, by giving the "Brothers" plenty of rope, the probability is they will bring about their own extinction before many months, after having made themselves the laughing stock of the civilised world. At present no American mentions them without a hearty laugh; no journal of respectability has ventured to say a word in approval of their proceedings, and not a single Irishman of position or character has connected himself with the movement. The leaders are all obscure little tradesmen, or nondescript adventurers in search of a livelihood. The only American they have succeeded in inducing to address them publicly is George Francis Train, who is looked on here, as he is in England, as an unpleasant mixture of the fox and buffoon, and occupies about the same social and political position as George Sanders of Canadian notoriety. I am sorry I cannot think of any one in England to whom I can compare him, as men of his class there rarely succeed in making themselves so notorious as he has done.

SHADOWS OF THE OLD BOOKSELLERS.

(From the *Athenæum*, December 23.)

A VOLUME might be filled with smart satire directed against publishers by angry authors, and with accounts of quarrels between writers and booksellers, in which, however much the latter may have been victorious in respect of money, the former have been conquerors so far as wit and public sympathy are concerned. For shooting a bookseller the first Napoleon drew a fervent declaration of gratitude from the poet Campbell. Using a suitable weapon for an indignant scholar, contending with a man impervious to reason, Samuel Johnson is said to have knocked down bookseller Osborne with a folio, exclaiming as he struck the blow, "Lie there, thou lump of lead." In justice to Johnson, by the way, it should be remembered that the story of this unphilosophic outbreak received many humourous and purely fictitious embellishments, and no satisfactory testimony supports the version which represents the writer as placing his foot upon the prostrate tradesman's neck. "Sir," said Johnson, with dignified reserve, when Boswell questioned him about the *fracas*, "he was impertinent to me, and I beat him. But it was not in his shop; it was in my own chamber." The story naturally clung to Johnson, enhancing the terrors of his caustic tongue, and inspiring critics, as well as "the trade," with a salutary dread of his vengeance. "So you would put me in a dangerous situation," said Lord Marchmont, on being urged by Boswell to revise Johnson's "Life of Pope," "you know he knocked down Osborne the bookseller." But the commercial producers of literature have suffered more from the tongues than the fists, from the pens than the cudgels, of vindictive scribes. So lavishly have writers of the highest grades of art poured charges of meanness and fraud upon "the trade," that at one time with a large number of prejudiced persons to say that a man was a publisher was tantamount to calling him a thief or a beast of prey. Coleridge sang of the Devil:—

He went into a rich bookseller's shop—
Quoth he "We are both of one college,
For I myself sate, like a cormorant, once,
Fast by the tree of knowledge."

With less wit and equal illiberality, Peter Pindar attributed to an entire fraternity the shameless greed of the firm who maintained that for an annuity of £250 he had sold to them all the future literary produce of his brains as well as the copyright of all his works published before the date of their contract. In his wrath with Messrs. Robinson, Golding, and Walker, and others of "the enemy," he wrote:—

Fired with the love of rhyme, and, let me say
Of virtue, too, I sound the moral lay;
Much like St. Paul (who solemnly protests
He battled hard at Ephesus with beasts),
I've fought with lions, monkeys, bulls, and bears,
And got half Noah's Ark about my ears;
Nay, more (which all the courts of justice know),
Fought with the brutes of Paternoster Row.

At the present time, when authors and publishers belong to the same clubs, dine at the same houses, and live together on terms of intimacy and friendship, the man of letters displays no large amount of moral courage who says,—that upon the whole writers seem to have done "the trade" much injustice; that though cases can be pointed to of unquestionable dishonesty on the part of booksellers, the occasions where trickery and fraud can be proved against authors are quite as numerous; and that even in the times when "the trade" is popularly believed to have been most extortionate in its transactions with scholars, publishers were not more remarkable than any other class of traders for love of gain and want of upright principle. Sometimes authors have differed from the trade on matters having no immediate relation to money; but for the most part their quarrels with publishers have been squabbles about pecuniary arrangements. And of these disagreements it is seldom that we are permitted to hear both sides. In every conflict of the kind laid before the public we have the author's stinging statement of his case, whilst in the majority of instances we look in vain for the publisher's reply. The accusation and speech for the prosecution are before the world in clear type; whilst the defence has been forgotten. Without contradiction the man of letters prefers the charge; and too often his *ex parte* statement, which the figures of his publisher's ledger would greatly modify or entirely disprove, has been accepted as irrefutable simply because it has not been refuted. It is sometimes amusing and instructive to observe how sympathy with literary precursors influences an author when he considers the relations of "the trade," with the writers of past generations. Macaulay's mode of dealing with the quarrel between Dryden and Tonson illustrates this proneness of critics to bear hardly on publishers; and it is all the better as an illustration, because Macaulay was fully alive to the one-sided character of the charges ordinarily preferred by authors against "the Row," and in one of his biographical essays takes the part of Ralph Griffiths rather than the side of Oliver Goldsmith, when he sums up the evidence concerning that poet's quarrel with his employer. In October, 1695, Dryden wrote to his publisher, "I expect fifty pounds in good silver; not such as I had formerly. I am not obliged to take gold, neither will I, nor stay for it beyond four-and-twenty hours after it is due." Writing at a time when good silver was jealously hoarded, and a guinea of full weight was worth thirty shillings, Dryden by these words signified that he would not accept base or clipped coin. In short, whilst the quantity of base money in circulation was prodigious, and it was a rare thing for a retail tradesman to take over his counter silver coin that had not been reduced by the clippers, Dryden said, "I will be paid in good silver, and I will not accept a golden guinea unless it be one for which I can get in exchange thirty shillings." To this demand Tonson replied, that he sent the poet such money as the subscribers for his five-guinea "Virgil" paid for that book. The subscribers were paying their subscriptions neither in good gold nor good silver, but with silver that was something under weight; and as it would not answer the purpose either of author or bookseller to refuse such payments from the public, it was only fair that Dryden should accept the same coin from his publisher. Here is the whole case between the poet and the publisher,—a case illustrating a state of things which was a cause of incessant wrangling between payers and payees throughout the country; and which no more proves the existence of an extortionate disposition on the part of Tonson than on the part of Dryden. Macaulay himself observes:—"These complaints and demands, which have been preserved from destruction only by the eminence of the writer, are doubtless scarcely a fair example of the correspondence which filled all the mail-bags of England for several months." Notwithstanding this admission, however, Macaulay uses the poet's statement of his case as though it were good ground for preferring a charge of harshness against the entire fraternity of booksellers. "The ignorant and helpless peasantry," he says, "was cruelly ground between one class which give money by tale, and another which would take it by weight; yet his sufferings hardly exceeded those of the unfortunate race of authors. Of the way in which obscure writers were treated, we may easily form a judgment from the letters, still extant, of Dryden to his bookseller Tonson." Excellently has Mr. Knight stated this case of Dryden v. Tonson; but he might with advantage have illustrated this part of his story by notice of the evil effects of this debasement of the currency on public morals, and by reference to the passage where Bishop Burnet claims great praise for Chief Justice Hale, because that eminent Judge never put in circulation the spurious money which came into his hands. "Another remarkable instance," says Burnet, of Hale, "of his justice and goodness was, that when he found ill money had been put into his hands, he would never suffer it to be vented again; for he thought it was no excuse for him to put false money in other people's hands because some had put it into his. A great heap of this he had gathered together, for many had so abused his goodness as to mix base money with the fees that were given him." What should we say in these days if an English bishop were to eulogise Sir Alexander Cockburn for his singular integrity in declining to utter false coin?

Than Mr. Charles Knight there lives no writer better qualified to survey the relations of our authors and publishers in past times; and in this chatty volume he has made the survey from Charles the Second's period to the close of the last century, with fairness and sufficient completeness. He knows from experience, and with thorough intimacy, both sections of the world of literary producers; and while he carefully traces the growth of the London book-market throughout the eighteenth century, he seizes every opportunity to mitigate the harshness of those traditional judgments which have made us think too unfavourably of the "Fathers of the Trade," and to display the kindly feeling that existed between authors and publishers, at periods when they were too ready to regard each other as natural enemies. Though we cannot pardon Thomas Guy's cruelty to his maid-servant, and are unable to accept the author's view of his character in all respects, credit is due to Mr. Knight for vindicating the great bookseller and founder of hospitals from the oft-repeated accusations of sordid devotion to usurious practices and to gambling in the stock-market. Very cleverly also have the shadows of later publishers been made to pass over the stage—restless John Dunton and unclean Curil, the prosperous Tonsons and their rivals the Lintots, and all the numerous body of publishers who moved round Samuel Johnson as the great central figure of London literary society,—Samuel Richardson, the novelist, Edward Cave, Ralph Griffiths, Andrew Millar, Cadell and Strahan, John Newbery, Thomas Davies, and their immediate followers. To bookish men Mr. Knight's pages, of course, do not contain much that is new; but comparatively uninformed readers will find in them a mine of instruction and students, who have long ago mastered the facts of the book, will like to spend an evening amongst its familiar persons and well-remembered scenes.

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A NATURALIST.

BIRDS AND BIRDNESTING.

(BY EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S. AND F.Z.S.)

LET us cross the Atlantic for twenty minutes, just to have a peep at the nests of the humming-birds. Of all the "homes without hands," the humming-birds construct the neatest and most elaborate; and they are, moreover, delightfully varied, evincing as much fertility of invention as skill in production and tact in ornamentation.

One species of these fairy creatures has a curious propensity to build at the extremity of a rope, or clothes line, or any object that it may find hanging down from the roof, inside a cart-shed, or stable, or barn; sometimes even in a farmhouse, and in a room constantly occupied by human beings. Conscious innocence is a safeguard to many; and these humming-birds seem to possess this in a very extraordinary degree. The little creatures use moss and the wool of those odd animals, the llama, vicuna, &c., which live on the mountain ranges of South America. Selecting a pendant rope, with much care they begin loading the end with these materials, and continue their task day after day, until a great lump of the size of one's fist is accumulated, on one side of this lump is a cup-like depression, lined with the most exquisite care and neatness, and of course destined to receive the eggs, but so placed that the eggs would infallibly fall out were it not for the architectural skill of the builders. If any of my readers will take the trouble to procure the nest of a goldfinch or chaffinch (these are the nearest to a humming-bird's nest of anything I can think of), and stitch this by one side only to the end of a rope, or cord, or string hanging from the ceiling, he will be sure to find it tip on one side, so that the eggs must infallibly fall out and come to grief. Such, then, is the position of the nest of the Pichincha humming-bird after it is apparently ready to receive the eggs. How is this to be remedied? The bird adopts the wisest possible plan. She loads that side of the nest which is opposite the cup with heavy earthworks, little stones, lumps of clay and earth, all mixed and bound together with wool and hair, until the weight of the supplementary building rather exceeds that of the original nest, and the mouth of the cup is thus brought into a horizontal position. She then takes up her position in the nest, as though covering her eggs. Her additional weight frequently tilts the nest, and again destroys the equilibrium, so that more ballast has to be added, and this operation is repeated again and again until the adjustment is perfect; and though the wind entering through the open door, or the children of the house, bent on fun, may swing it to the mind's content, the nest rides in perfect security, and its occupant seemingly in perfect fearlessness.

Mr. Salvin, one of our very best ornithologists, had capital opportunities of watching the nesting of another species in Guatemala. The name of this little bird was *Thaumastura henicura*: I can't imagine how it could make itself interesting with such an unpleasant name, but it did so. The lady bird was the sole architect; the master of the family never came into the yard, where the nest was built in the upper branches of a dahlia. Mr. Salvin used to go quite close to watch the progress of the structure, and would even hold the branches of the dahlia, with which the wind made rather more free than was agreeable to the architect, who always seemed grateful for this polite attention, and flying away every minute, would instantly return with a beautiful little feather or a choice morsel of lichen, which she would adroitly fix on the outside of the nest with an air at once confident and self-satisfied, looking up in his face as much as to say, "I left my work purposely to obtain this pretty ornament, and not in the least because I was afraid of you." During incubation she always sat with her feathers puffed out, filling up the whole nest. When the young ones were hatched, they were little black shapeless things, with long necks, and hardly any beaks; but they grew very fast, and where soon so big that the nest would scarcely hold them. It is rather curious that after they were hatched, the mother never again sat on them: they were completely exposed to wind and rain; and Mr. Salvin observed that when she fed them, she stood on the very edge of the nest, with her body very upright.

Another humming-bird (*Cyanomyia cyanocephala*) used constantly to visit Mr. Salvin, and rob him of the cotton wool he used for stuffing birds, and also made free to sip the nectar from flowers arranged in vases he kept in his room.

The extreme confidence of the humming-bird during the nesting season has been very pleasantly told by Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, who says that one of these feathered jewels built its delicate nest close to a walk in the garden of the house where her ladyship was staying. The mother bird allowed the visitors to examine her closely while on the nest, or to inspect her little ones, while she was flying about close at hand, and never appeared in the slightest degree disconcerted or alarmed. This little bird seemed to have an antipathy to strangers, but as for Lady Emmeline or her friends, she allowed them to watch her to their hearts' content, and inspect, as closely as they pleased, all her domestic arrangements; in fact, like Mr. Salvin's bird, she seemed rather flattered by the attention shown her, looking up from time to time, and seeming to say, "Don't you think I manage it well, eh?"

Mr. Gould has given us some admirable passages about the nests of humming-birds. He tells us they differ exceedingly in form, size, and the situations in which they are placed. Some are not larger than the half of a walnut-shell, and these are among the neatest and most beautiful. But all the species of this family have great taste for ornamentation, and exhibit quite as much taste in decoration as skill in achieving the convenient. They are extremely fond of gaily-coloured lichens, and select them with great discrimination, affixing them firmly to the outside of the nest, after the utility and safety of the structure has been perfectly provided for; the larger, flatter, and more showy pieces are placed in the most conspicuous part, evidently to excite admiration; while the smaller and crumpled scraps are adjusted to those parts of the nest which are invisible to the passer-by. It is a problem quite as puzzling to ornithologists as those of Euclid are to schoolboys, how these ornaments are fastened on; some fancy the architect emits a glutinous fluid, a kind of saliva, for the purpose; but others—and with these Mr. Gould seems to agree—believe that the bird avails herself of the invisible webs of minute spiders, and with these sews on the decorations, just a careful housewife repairs, with brilliant new patches, the dilapidations caused by rough usage in the homely garments of her children. Here and there a pretty feather is introduced, the shaft struck deep into the soft materials of the building, and the coloured part always exposed in the most effective manner. Some of the species suspend their nests from the sides of rocks by means of strong spiders' webs, and for this purpose the webs of the larger tropical spiders are used. I have said that some of these structures are no bigger than a walnut-shell; others are very large, as large as, indeed, as a child's or even a man's head; these are built of hair, wool, moss, and feathers, strongly bound together with spiders' web, which seems to be the only kind of thread patronised by these industrious sempstresses, and the beak appears to be the only sewing machine; in the summit of this nest there is a small crater-like depression, which contains the eggs.

Captain Lyon describes with great minuteness the process of nidification and education of a pair of humming birds, which built in an orange bush by the side of a frequented walk in his garden at Gonzo Soco, the nest being built of the silky down of a plant, and the ornamentation consisting of minute yellow lichens. The eggs were laid on the 26th and 28th of January—I believe humming-birds only lay two—and were hatched on the 14th of February. The nest was at first shallow, but as the little ones increased in size, the mother built the rim of the nest higher and higher, so as to effectually to counteract any inconvenience that might have arisen from its being of insufficient dimensions.

Mr. Gosse, in his highly interesting Birds of Jamaica, gives us an account of the nests of the long-tailed humming-bird (*Trochilus polytmus*). He was picking up land shells at the mouth of a cavern when he heard the whirr of a humming-bird; and looking up saw a female Polytmus with a mass of silk cotton in her beak hovering opposite her nest. She flew away, but quickly returned, and hovered, apparently without fear, within a foot of his face; he watched her alight on a twig, clear her beak of the cotton fibres, and preen her feathers, and repeatedly project her tongue, which he thought was an inch and a half in length. Having thus amused herself for some seconds, she flew to the face of the rock, which was thickly covered with soft dry moss, and hovering before this just as she would have done before a flower, she began to pluck the moss, and continued to pluck it until her little beak was crammed full; with this load she returned to her nest, and seating herself sedately in the middle, she proceeded to arrange the new material, pressing it into place, interweaving it with what had been previously brought, and fashioning the cuplike cavity in the middle by moving round and round, and pressing the sides of her little building with her snow-white breast. A few days afterwards Mr. Gosse visited the cave again, and found the bird sitting on her nest; the nest, eggs, and bird were brought home in the hope that household duties would still be continued, but no success attended the attempt—the poor bird pined and died.

On the 7th May, Mr. Gosse found another nest of the same species, on a twig of the seaside grape tree, about fifteen feet above the ground, and at the very edge of the seashore, and the nest itself, which contained two newly hatched young ones, almost overhanging the sea. A second attempt was made to secure this parent with her nest and young, but like its predecessor, it was unsuccessful.

And now, after this little trip to the New World, we will return to the Old, and study our feathered neighbours nearer home.

M. VICTOR HUGO'S FETE DES PAUVRES.

WRITING from Guernsey to one of the London papers, a correspondent gives the following account of M. Victor Hugo's hospitalities to the poor children of the island in celebration of Christmas:—The objects of the poet's charity assemble at his house, and after dinner are ushered into a room, where a dessert is laid for them. Here M. Hugo and his family receive them, and there are also present several influential and well-known residents of the island, who are anxious to witness the proceedings. After dessert, the children and company proceed to the billiard-room, and on the table are laid out various articles of clothing, which the ladies of M. Hugo's household have previously ascertained these poor children most urgently required. The children severally receive these welcome gifts, and then M. Hugo addresses his attentive listeners. He observed that he only characterised the occasion of their present gathering as a most simple and ordinary circumstance. Several English and foreign journals had honoured him by inserting in their columns an account of this his annual holiday, and described it as a most noble action on his part. For himself, however, he must emphatically declare that such was not the case; it was not even a good action, it was but the performance of a duty, the duty of those who possessed towards those who did not possess. M. Hugo referred to the fact of his plan having been most successfully adopted in different parts of England and America, and instanced two institutions in London where it had met with great success. From his personal experience he could testify to the excellent results of the system, the condition of the children being ameliorated as regarded their health, while, as a matter of course, their morality was improved. M. Hugo thus continued:—"The original idea of this work is not mine, but the great and noble example of Jesus Christ. 'Sinite parvulos venire ad me.' (Suffer little children to come unto me.) Let the children of the poor enter the houses of the rich. But according to my ideas there are no rich, for God gives man nothing, but only lends us the blessings we possess. God causes me to open my doors to the poor, and by His mercy am I enabled to be the humble instrument of His gracious and generous intentions." M. Hugo, after a few remarks relative to the details of his charity, further observed:—"There are two kinds of wealth: external and internal. External wealth is money; internal wealth health for the body, morality for the soul. External wealth fadeth and passeth away. Internal wealth never dies. We cannot give the poor all the external wealth we possess, but it is our duty to give them, so far as we can, health and morality. In ameliorating the physical condition of the poor, their moral education necessarily follows, and their souls are elevated by affording health and strength to their bodies." M. Hugo thus concluded his address:—"There is a faith common to all religions—God. There is a sympathy know to all men—Childhood. It is in this faith and with this sympathy we are here met to-day. Accident only has made these children poor. Hitherto the festivities of Christmas seem only to exist for the children of the rich—not for the poor. This should not be; if there be not joy and pleasure amidst a child's life, that life becomes a blank. After the repast I have given these children I present them with what is most useful to them, and then I cause them to receive toys which will make them happy, and bring joy, and mirth, and gladness to their dull and poor homes. I think now I have done my duty towards these poor innocents. I adopt and practise the noble precept of Jesus Christ, "Suffer little children to come unto me. I now display unto you the child's due of Christmas. Let us hope the day may come when I may assist in planting for humanity the great tree of liberty."

The doors were then opened, and in an adjoining room the children beheld a Christmas tree, most tastefully decorated with different toys suitable for the enjoyment of juveniles of both sexes. Adele received her doll with rapture, and Johnny his ship or transparent slate with delight. A lottery took place for the juvenile guests, consisting of all prizes of equal value and no blanks, and the children departed well fed, well clothed, and happy with their toy treasures.

HAD HIM THERE.—A clerk in a New York mercantile establishment relates a colloquy from which a sprightly youth in the same store came out second-best. A poor boy came along with his machine, inquiring, "Any knives or scissors to grind?" "Don't think we have," replied the young gentleman facetiously; "but can't you sharpen wits?" "Yes, if you've got any," was the prompt response.

The Prince of Wales received a very enthusiastic reception from the Belgians on the occasion of the swearing in of the new King. The King, who looked exceedingly pale, read his speech with great taste, and he was cordially cheered, as was the Queen and her family.

It is stated that an association has been formed in London for the purpose of supplying legal advice and assistance in any case—"from a police prosecution or defence up to a Chancery suit or an appeal to the House of Lords"—on "most reasonable terms"—namely, £5 per annum!—*Court Journal.*

A trumpeter of the Royal Artillery was pulling two drunken gunners from Drake's Island to Mount Wise in a small boat, when the latter quarrelled and fought, and in doing so capsized the boat; both the gunners were drowned; the trumpeter was saved by clinging to the boat.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF MAIZE HUSKS.—Among the numerous products of our farms wasted for want of that information which would lead to their preservation, the husks that encircle the cobs of the maize are not the least valuable. Riding or walking through the country, these may be seen heaped near every homestead, accumulated as lumber to be consumed by fire, as though they were not worth a thought beyond the desire to get rid of them; and, when a leisure day gives impetus to inclination towards destruction, they are heaped up, with other refuse, and converted into useless flame and smoke. But they are worth a little care, and will well reward the prudent man who is willing to give them an opportunity to reach a market that will convert them into cash. Spread out to dry, then packed closely into bales, and forwarded to the English or Scotch market they will fetch from £20 to £30 a ton as a material for the paper manufactory. The labour involved in the drying and pressing of an article which has hitherto been considered waste, but which has so large a value, is not to be compared with the return. The profit of the little industry involved is very large; and, though a considerable quantity of the husks is requisite to make a ton, and it may be that several neighbouring farmers join their forces to produce as much, a little combination among them would produce results much more advantageous to each than the continuance of the burning process, by which they virtually destroy much valuable property. The system of combination, the collection from numerous sources of an article which, in small quantities, is nearly unsaleable, but which in large quantities is sure to realise enormous profits, is not yet understood or practised in this colony. It is one which has made the foundation of many fortunes in England, where refuse of all kinds, bones, rags, scraps of paper even, are indefatigably collected by small boys and men who prefer such work to more laborious employment, and by them taken to the head quarters of a rag dealer, who finds it a vastly profitable trade to purchase these scraps, to employ hands in sorting and arranging them, to steadily accumulate them, and, when sufficiently massed, to sell them again to manufacturers who have a ready use for all old materials, especially for such as can be torn to shreds or reduced to a pulp. This utilisation of very small remnants would not, at present, be profitably practicable among us, simply because our population is too scanty and too scattered; but the principle is a good one; and, with respect to an article which may be collected in large quantities within a comparatively small area, it not only might be, but ought to be, put in practice without delay. It would be worth the while of some one among us to employ agents to make arrangements with all the corn growers of the district for the careful preservation of the maize husks; to collect them from time to time, to prepare them and send them home; the time and money would not be very great in amount, and the return would be enormous. It would be worth while for a few neighbouring farmers to combine for the purpose of marketing the husks for themselves; and it would repay each grower of maize to give no small degree of attention to the marketing of his own heap on his own account. The owner of a small flock of sheep does not neglect his wool because the quantity is small compared with that sent to market by a more prosperous flockmaster; every pound of wool is worth something; and this something is worth attending to. So with maize husks, each pound in weight is worth from 1½d. to 3d. in the English market, and the pence are well worth saving, for according to the old adage, if you "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." We seldom see a heap of stubble burning upon a farm, and we never see the rows of fires that light up, with their fitful glare, the nights of our winter months, without regret that so much valuable property is destroyed. Every one of the bonfires, as the children call them, is a note consumed; and when we consider how much these notes are wanted, how gladly the fire maker would change, if he knew how, the rubbish into wealth, we are tempted to wonder that science, which has for many years been engaged in utilising waste, should cry in vain for a hearing, that Schools of Arts, and those who have the management of them, should have no influence in a practical direction; that the very love of money does not induce them to search for the true philosopher's stone where it has been shown to exist, in the conversion of every product of the earth to some use. At all events it may be taken for granted that the destruction of vegetable products, the conversion of them into smoke, is not the best thing that can be done with them; and, to induce some to try their skill in a better and more useful chemistry, in a transmutation of waste into gold, we begin with an article that will pay handsomely, in the hope that the first essay made in saving may lead to such results as will not only encourage ourselves to say more, but others to do more in the same direction.—*Morpeth Leader*, February 28.

THOMAS COUTTS, THE RICH BANKER.—Thomas Coutts was a charitable man, though very strict in all business relationships, and, in old age, very miserly-looking in his own bearing and apparel. "He was," according to a not very friendly critic, "a pallid, sickly, thin old gentleman, who wore a shabby coat and a brown scratch wig." One day a good-natured person, fresh from the country, stopped him in the street, and offered him a guinea. Coutts thanked him, but declined the gift, saying that he was in no "immediate want." The banker was by no means stingy, however, in any case in which stinginess was really blameworthy. His purse was always open for the relief of the distressed. He was also famous for the good dinners that he gave, and the crowd of wits that those dinners tempted into the circle of his acquaintance. Especially was he fond of theatrical society. Playwrights and actors always found him a good patron; and, either in idle compliment, or because his opinions were worth heeding, often consulted him on even the intricate details of stage management and play-writing. One of his theatrical friendships was particularly memorable in its consequences. Of Thomas Coutts's first wife, the exemplary servant whom he married somewhere near 1760, we hear nothing after 1785 or 1786, save that soon after that symptoms of madness or imbecility—a kind of trouble that pressed with singular force and frequency on the banker's kindred and belongings—appeared in her conduct; and that, having long been dead to society, she actually died in 1815. Thomas Coutts was 74 to 75 years old at that time; but within three months of his first wife's death he married a second—the famous Harriet Mellon. With her, indeed, he had been very intimate for some years previously, thereby providing the world with plenty of topic for scandal, although there had been no real ground, though plenty of excuse, for it. "Miss Mellon," we are told by Leigh Hunt, "was arch and agreeable on the stage. She had no genius; but then she had fine eyes and a good-humoured mouth." In 1795, while yet young, having herself and mother to provide for, she made her first appearence at Drury Lane as Lydia Languish. She made much stir during the next twenty years, albeit Mrs. Siddons was then alive, and giving expression to her wonderful talents on the same old Drury boards. Her last appearance on the stage was as Audrey, near the beginning of 1815. At that time, because of the insults to which she was subjected, in consequence of his long-continued attentions to her, old Coutts persuaded her to abandon the theatre, and he gave her very liberal opportunities for so doing. For £25,000 he bought Holly Lodge, at the foot of Highgate-hill, from Sir W. Vane-Tempest, and having stocked it with horses, carriages, and every sort of requisite furniture, placed it at her disposal. Before the year was out he married her; and she seems to have been a good wife to him during his few remaining years of life. She knew how to hold her own against the opposition of other people, shown in all sorts of curious and vulgar ways. Specially prominent in his opposition was her next door neighbour at Highgate, "a late member for Middlesex." His carriage-road passed directly in front of Mrs. Coutt's dining-room windows; and every time that she gave a dinner-party this road was suddenly filled with "sheets, shirts, shifts, and pillow-cases, and all the appendages of a washing-day, hung out to dry, and in such abundant quantities as surprised the neighbours, and made some of them suppose that the honourable member took in washing." Thereto was added, of course, "a clique of noisy household damsels and charwomen," whose business it was to talk as loudly and as coarsely as they could; their work being best done when they oftenest and most effectively repeated the scandals talked of the lady whom they were hired to insult. That was persecution that no one could patiently submit to. Mrs. Coutts complained of it, but obtained no answer. She offered to buy up her enemy's house and carriage road for a very high sum, but still no notice was taken of her communications. Then she resorted to a fresh expedient. She had a high wall, more than a hundred feet long, built all along her grounds, and in front of her neighbour's property, and in that way entirely cut off from him all view of the Highgate hills. That cost her £1000; but it effected its purpose. The stubborn M.P. declared himself willing to sell the ground in question; the wall was pulled down again, and Holly Lodge, with extended surroundings, became a pleasanter spot than ever. Mrs. Coutts was not Mrs. Coutts very long. Her venerable husband died in February, 1822, ninety-one years of age. He left her in unrestrained possession of all his personal and landed property, stated to be under £600,000 in value in Middlesex—we know not how much out of Middlesex—besides a very large share in the immense annual profits of the banking-house. In due time Mrs. Coutts became Duchess of St. Albans; but she took care to secure her vast fortune in her own hands; and when she died she left it, in accordance, it was supposed, with her former husband's wishes, to his favourite granddaughter—the excellent lady now famous all the world over for her charities and wise use of her fortune for the benefit of her fellows. It was reckoned a few years ago that Miss Burdett Coutt's wealth, if told in sovereigns, would weigh thirteen tons, and fill [illegible] hundred and seven flour-sacks.

A HAUNTED GARDEN.—With a branch full of cherries which he had pulled from a tree as it hung over an orchard wall for his fare, a clump of rushes for his throne, the daisied river bank for his footstool, and the sunset for his canopy, the little wayfarer—Esau, for that was his name—sat down to eat his evening meal. His shirt, which had been washed in the river, was hung by the sleepers between two high tree boughs close by his head, and was flapping merrily in the evening breeze. He enjoyed his cherries, and enjoyed shooting the stones out between his lips to different spots on the river, waiting till all the circles had died away before allowing himself to take another mouthful. When he had finished his meal, and had thrown the cherry branch into the river, and watched it float away with the tide, he put on his ragged little shirt, and set out once more on his journey. For the last five days Esau had possessed a secret. In looking after a bird's nest (for by procuring these for the London sellers, he, in part, got his scanty living), he had been tempted to climb the wall of a certain garden, and having alighted on the lawn had found himself in what struck him as being in a new and exquisite land; a paradise, however, from which had he happened to enter it by day he would assuredly have been roughly driven. So deeply impressed was the little vagabond with its beauty and stillness, and the sort of uncontrolled possession he had of it that first night, that he was half afraid to stir lest the lawn—moist and silvered with dew and moonlight—should reveal his every step to angry eyes at daybreak. But the next night he grew bolder, having heard that day that the place belonged to nothing more supernatural than a rich alderman. During the day he picked up a fact concerning this midnight, moonlit haunt of his, that made its fascination greater than ever. This wonderful fact was, that its owner in boyhood had been poor, very poor, and that by hard work and indomitable resolution he had become what he now was—the richest man in Bamber, an alderman, and, what was infinitely more to Esau, the possessor of this fairy garden. This particular June night Esau's foot slipped twice in climbing the wall, and no sooner had he dropped down on to the soft mould inside between the wall and the evergreens, than he distinctly heard footsteps near. He kept crouched low still, and peeped through the laurels. Esau's quick ear recognised the voice of a nightingale singing in the tall elms to the rear of the house; and, casting a wistful look around, he wondered if he had been mistaken about hearing the steps. He did not wonder long. There appeared suddenly on the ground line, in the opening between the laurels, a pair of rough-shod feet. They stood still, and Esau also lay still to watch them; and for so long a time, that he thought he should know them again, even among a thousand other feet. At last they stirred; and following them with his eyes, Esau caught sight of another pair, shuffling softly along the edge of the lawn to meet the first pair. "Well," said the owner of these, "you've been taking it easy, aint you, now?" "Don't be a hass," was the rejoinder. "I told you the safe was the thing. Plate? Pho!" And Esau heard him spit, as if in contempt. "How lays the ground now, then?" asked the first speaker, surlily. "Why, the young gent's in the room with it, grubbing over papers. We must stow ourselves out o' this infernal light, and lay where we can watch the window. Walk on the flowers, can't yer? Don't make that row on the gravel!" Peering round the evergreens, Esau saw them making for the orchard at the back of the house. His first impulse was to secure his own escape as swiftly as possible, lest he might be laid hold of as "one of 'em;" but on second thoughts seeing the house so undefended, with most of the windows open to the hot June night, he bounded across the lawn. On reaching the gravelled terrace, close to the building, he saw at one corner a window on the ground floor, with a light in it. He went and looked in. It was a pretty oak-panelled room, and seemed to belong to the housekeeper, for there were baskets of clean linen standing about, and a long shelf full of preserve pots across the wall. A stout and rather aged woman, in a mob cap, sat knitting and railing at a young girl who was stitching. "A mouthful of fresh air, indeed!" she was saying, as Esau came to the window. "I'll tell you what, my lady; I'll put an end to this gadding about, as sure as I've the ill-luck to be your godmother. Woe betide you, if you were a child o' mine, and took gowns, and money, and fallals from an upstart who has no more right to the money than your poor silly self! A pretty handful I've got of it, wi' the master well nigh at death's door, and poor Mr. Antony away and all, and you going on like this." "Hollo, Ma'am Spitfire!" is now almost shouted into their ears; and the women are startled out of their senses by seeing Esau's little ragged figure thrust half-way in at the window. "Let the gal alone, can't yer? and mind your own business. There's thieves in the air. D'ye hear? Good night!"—*Bound to the Wheel, in Cassell's Family Paper.*

People who are fond of little cases of conscience may find much to amuse themselves with in the following Christmas riddle. Turner, a warder at Portland prison, sent word to Roupell the forger that he could get money for Roupell from Roupell's friends, if Roupell chose to write to them. Roupell told the governor, and by his orders wrote the letter required, got the money sent, convicted Turner, and earned the character of an "excellent convict." Is Roupell to be admired for this, or is it right to feel that he must be something of a sneak and a hypocrite as well as a criminal? No doubt it is the part of a good man to support the law, and no doubt the law forbidding communication between prisoners and their friends is a good one. When, then, disapprove of a man who vindicates it? Why disapprove—for the case is the same, or nearly the same, of the practice of sneaking at school? There was once a boy of a casuistical turn of mind who expressed his intention of sneaking on every occasion. He said it was a moral duty to do his best to see the rules of the school carried out, and that he ought to help matters on by informing the masters when they were broken. He was of course previously bullied for carrying out this view, but he persisted in it till the master himself rebuked him, and told him that it was not his place to accuse others. He of course desisted but he was previously puzzled as to the ethics of the matter, and the puzzle is one which it is by no means easy to solve completely. Bentham, for instance, always declared that the prejudice against informers was altogether irrational, yet it not only exists, but affects judges as much, or nearly as much, as other people. Of course it is obvious that in nearly every case such conduct suggests hypocrisy or the part of the sneak. Every one says, "What you want is to get credit or curry favour; you do not really care about vindicating the law," and where sneaking is coupled with treachery, as it certainly seems to have been in Roupell's case—for he deceived the warder—this explains the feeling as to the individual. This does not, however, clear up the whole difficulty, and is rather an excuse for a natural feeling than the true cause of it. Our feelings would be very similar against a man who routed out and brought to punishment a crime which in no degree affected him. Suppose, for instance, a man discovered and prosecuted to conviction a secret theft or forgery in which he had no concern, or brought an action for penalties to a ruinous amount, and gave the proceeds in charity, having no concern at all in the matter, and no specific public object in view. He would certainly be very unpopular and probably be greatly blamed. Why? Because at bottom all laws are felt to be rough expedients and necessary evils, which ought to be put in force only to avoid greater evils, and not on every occasion as if they were good things in themselves. This view goes a very long way indeed if any one cared to think it out; but in no other is the little boy's difficulty capable of being solved.

The Houston *Telegraph* states on the authority of a distinguished clergyman in Virginia that the widow of Stonewall Jackson is in a most destitute condition. This news will be distressing to North as well as South, and we believe that the mere announcement of it will bring in subscriptions from all quarters.

Mr. J. Symes, solicitor, has been appointed governor of Richmond Prison, Dublin, in the room of Mr. Marquis. The Board of Superintendence has postponed its inquiry about the escape of Stephens.

A Mr. Sterne has been granted a monopoly for ten years of the gold and other metals he may find within a certain area of Government waste land in Madras, not exceeding 200 acres, on condition that he pays a royalty of 5 per cent. on the metals he may realise.

It is stated that the Junior Lordship of the Admiralty is to be raised into a position of more importance and dignity, under the title of Financial Lordship, with a salary of £5000.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 5.

John Duthie, ship, 1051 tons, Captain Phillips, from Plymouth 8th December. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Randall and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and daughter, Miss Bowen, Miss Stirrell, Miss Prinia, Master Letchfield, Master Williams, Dr. Kane, Messrs. Daryile, and Massie. J. L. Montefiore, agent.

Cawarra (s.), 439 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Stone, Dr. Wilkie, Messrs. S. Castons, Tuson, Vignoles, Bryson, Duloock, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Planter, barque, 260 tons, Captain Whitmore, from Manila 28th October. Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.—March 5.

Iron Duke, for Calcutta.
Susannah Booth, for Hokitika.
Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 6.

Spec, for New Caledonia; Marmion, for Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Rangitoto (s.), for Hokitika; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—March 5.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Willing, for Hokitika. Passengers—Miss Allen, Mr. Allen, Master Allen.

Marmion, barque, 784 tons, Captain Taylor, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.

Boomerang (s.), 700 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. Robison and child, Messrs. E. S. Wood, S. Cowper, Robison, Kilgour, J. Reeder, Master J. Dettmann, Bridson, Ryan, Hunter, and 13 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 5.

Peshen, Sylph, from Brisbane Water, with 15,000 feet timber, 1040 fellies; Fred S. White, Morning Star, from Macleay River, with 600 bags 193 bushels maize, 470 bags potatoes, 48 hides, 5 bags onions, 4 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls; Messenger, Ino, from Port Stephens, with 18,000 feet timber, 2 cases eggs, 5000 treenails, 4000 palings, 4 casks honey, 50 hides, 60 bags oysters, 2 coops fowls; Young Australia, from Jervis Bay, with 80 logs timber, 2000 palings, 3 kegs tobacco; Lillian, from Manning River, with 17,000 feet timber; Corio (s.), from Bellambi, with 220 tons coal; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 260 tons coal; Comet, Moselle, Atlantic, Village Belle, Clara, Martha, Lismore, from Newcastle, with 954 tons coal; Lola Montez, from the Macleay, with 206 bags maize, 2291 staves, 9 packages honey, 20,000 feet cedar, 3 bags onions; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 109 bales wool, 105 hides, 100 bags bones, 137 bales hay, 286 sheep, 8 coops poultry, 15 pigs, 1 case cheese, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 5.

Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Edith, Ino, for Port Stephens; Centurion, Slippery Charlie, for Shoalhaven; Lillian, for Manning River; Corio (s.), for Bellambi; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Lismore, Douglass, Nancy, Atlantic, Martha, Clara, for Newcastle; Lola Montez, for Macleay River; Peshen, for Brisbane Water; William and Ann, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—March 5.

Cawarra (s.), from Brisbane: 12 hides, Irwin and Turner; 22 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 33 bales wool, 8 bundles skins, 10 hides, 28 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 48 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 32 bales wool, 123 hides, 7 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 16 bales wool, Molison and Black; 20 rams, Order.

John Duthie, from London: 200 casks cement, 220 sheets lead, R. Wynne; 50 hogsheads beer, 6 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 100 casks vinegar, M. A. Vennard; 57 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 2 hogsheads, A. Thompson; 12 cases, I. and E. Hordern; 3 cases, J. Plummer; 37 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, H. Gouldstein; 1 package, D. Gordon; 1 package, S. Rabone; 2 cases, Robinson and Co.; 9 packages, B. Beaum; 16 cases, C. Moore; 12 cases, R. Peek; 20 hogsheads, G. Wilson; 4 casks, D. Hogarth and Co.; 1 case, Hobson and Whiting; 9 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 2 packages, Macnab and Co.; 2384 bars 193 bundles 20 plates iron, W. S. Friend and Co.; 3 cases, Myers and Solomon; 6 packages, H. Crouch; 4 packages, Brown and Co.; 1 case, Robinson; 1 case, W. O. Fox; 56 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 7 packages, Morey and Price; 1 package, Dr. Williamson; 5 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 1 case, Madame Bene; 14 packages, E. Vickery; 28 cases, Gilfillan and Co.; 200 casks ale, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 15 packages, E. and W. Paul; 23 packages, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 4 packages, G. Thornton; 1 case, J. Comrie; 1 package, Hardy, Brothers; 2 packages, F. Perks; 8 packages, A. Hordern and Sons; 80 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 1 case, Guilfoyle; 1 package, Mater; 1 package, W. H. Palmer; 64 packages, J. B. Tickle; 12 packages, S. Jay; 10 packages, H. Rourke and Sons; 20 hogsheads ale, 6 packages, Mason, Brothers; 11 packages, J. Moore; 14 packages, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases, Sherriff and Downing; 1 case, R. W. Hodgson; 250 bags salt, J. Frazer and Co.; 29 packages F. B. Palmer and Co.; 20 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, L. Saber; 137 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 50 hogsheads beer, D. Cooper and Co.; 33 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 2 casks, T. P. Reeve; 2 packages, Faux and Beard; 45 packages, J. Keep; 34 packages, Keep and Parson; 1 cask, Morey and Price; 25 hogsheads rum, 50 hogsheads beer, A. Thompson and Co.; 3 packages, J. J. Moore; 3 packages, W. R. Piddington; 81 bars 230 bundles, 9 packages, F. Lassetter; 51 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case, H. Rangard; 27 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 1 case, A. Waugh; 2 packages, J. D. M'Lean; 2 cases, D. Holborow; 194 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 151 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 cases, W. G. Ainsworth; 232 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 100 casks cement, Bloomfield and Whittaker; 1 package, Gilfillan; 120 packages, W. S. Gardiner; 37 packages, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.; 100 casks cement, 321 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 193 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 1 package, R. Gray; 8 sheep, 2 dogs, C. M. Massey; 500 bags salt, 450 casks cement, 50 hogsheads beer, 1297 packages, Order.

Planter, from Manila: 350 tons sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 20 tons copper, 5 tons wool-lashing, 5 tons bags, Order.

EXPORTS.—March 5.

Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne: 375 packages tobacco, L. Carroll; 10 quarter-casks 7 octaves wine, Farbury, Brothers; 13 pockets hops, Meyerfeld and Co.; 4 cases tobacco, 2 cases cigars, 2 cases, J. Powell; 40 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case, Verney; 12 bags oysters, Alton; 1 cask, J. and E. Row; 3 bags seed, A. Steel; 20 bags oysters, J. Watts; 2 cases, J. Hargreaves; 12 sacks seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 case, J. Sharpe; 1 package, Campbell and Co.; 50 pockets hops, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 bags oysters, Kelly; 1 case, A. Tange and Co.; 13 cases cheese, H. Woodward; 4 packages, O. B. Ebsworth; 21 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 winch, R. Dawson and Co.; 74 bags oysters, Emerson; 13 bags seeds, Freeman; 5 kegs butter, 20 bags oysters, J. Healey; 16 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 19 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 1 case ice, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 32 bags oysters, 3 cases fruit, P. James; 76 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 85 bags maize, Foreman.

Telegraph (s.), for Moreton Bay: 175 packages tea, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 3 hogsheads rum, 50 cases geneva, 6 quarter-casks wine, S. A. Joseph; 4 quarter-casks brandy, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 76 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 29 bags sugar, 1 package hops, 4 packages tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 95 packages tea, 6 packages, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 10 boxes tea, J. Hurst and Co.; 4 cases, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 222 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy; 1 package, Duguid and Co.; 10 casks biscuit, Hardie and Mitchell; 101 bags flour, 50 bags salt, 2 cases iron, A. S. N. Company; 1 cask biscuit, 90 bags flour, J. Frazer and Co.; 20 hogsheads porter, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 65 packages, F. Lassetter; 2 cases drapery, G. Moore and Co.; 10 bales hay, Barker and Co.; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 1 case hats, H. Woolnough; 2 packages, Barton; 2 cases, Goodlett and Smith; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 3 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 2 packages, R. Gray; 4 packages matting, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 30 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 150 bags flour, J. M'Lean; 10 bags potatoes, Scotland and Cornelius; 1 case, Robinson; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, T. J. Stuchbury; 32 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy; 1 case, E. Chapman and Co.; 1 package, Hebblewhite; 8 hogsheads porter, J. Marshall; 1 buggy, W. Holt; 1 case, W. and S. Gardiner; 20 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 10 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 53 bags potatoes, J. M'Kanney; 3 bags onions, W. H. Holmes; 5 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 1 keg butter, Dunnicliffe and Co.; 9 kegs butter, J. Duffin; 1 anchor, J. Keep; 4 kegs butter, M'Keown; 36 bags maize, H. Clarke; 6 kegs butter, J. Graham; 5 bales hay, 30 bags flour, J. Healey; 6 bags maize, 9 bags onions, 13 cases fruit, Webb and Booth; 38 cases fruit, P. James; 4 kegs butter, R. Vesey; 51 cases fruit, J. Hargreaves; 88 bags potatoes, 2 kegs butter, Hameron; 13 bags onions, Nipper and Soo; 1 horse, Osborne; 1 horse, Driscoll.

Marmion, for San Francisco via Newcastle: 340 tons coal.

Susannah Booth, for Hokitika: 38 cases brandy, 30 cases geneva, 400 bags flour, 97 bags bran, 28 bags oats, 21 bags maize, 6 kegs butter, 300 bags potatoes, 38 cases porter, W. S. Lockhart; 5 cases drapery, D. M'Kay; 2 hogsheads eggs, 72 cases fruit, A. Quinlan; 8 hogsheads eggs, 4 coops poultry, 6 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 2 trunks boots, 10 cases fruit, J. Pope; 100 kegs butter, 18 cases onions, W. R. Hill; 1 case fancy goods, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 4 stoves, 2 bundles pots, 1 case piping, F. Lassetter.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hokitika.—By the Rangitoto (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Gladstone and Port Denison.—By the Rangatira (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Eagle (s.), on Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

For Eden and Hobart Town.—By the City of Hobart (s.), on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, March 5: Young Lochinvar, ship, 724 tons, Captain Brunton, for Hongkong; Maggie, brig, 191 tons, Captain Clark, for Port Napier; Great Victoria (s.), 1808 tons, Captain Richards, for London; Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Hill, for Wide Bay; Island City, ship, 442 tons, Captain Smith, for Adelaide.

The Planter has had a very tedious passage from Manila, and was compelled to put into Warrnambool for provisions and water. She spoke the Castlemaine, hence, on the 16th January; and the Crown, also from Sydney, off Cape Leuwin.

Aquatics.—An amateur race, in pair oared light skiffs, came off on Saturday, the competitors being Messrs. Armstrong and Harris, H. Grimstone and H. Child, J. Collis and S. Hawthorne. The course was from Blackwattle Bridge to Messrs. Cowan and Israel's Soap Factory and back. The pace throughout was very good, Armstrong and Harris winning by two lengths, with Grimstone and Child second. The distance was pulled in twenty minutes.

The Cawarra (s.) left Brisbane on the 3rd instant, at 1.30 p.m.; passed Point Look-out at 2.30 p.m., Smoky Cape at 9.30 a.m., on the 3rd; Seal Rocks at 9.30 p.m. same day, and entered Sydney Heads at 8.30 a.m. on the 5th. Experienced moderate northerly winds to Tacking Point, from thence fresh southerly breezes. Passed the Diamantina (s.) at 8 a.m. on the 4th instant, about 20 miles N.E. of Smoky Cape, and the Telegraph at noon, same day, off Tacking Point.

The John Duthie left Plymouth on the 8th December. Crossed the Equator on the 9th January, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 6th February. From thence she made a splendid run of only twenty-one days to the S.W. cape of Van Diemen's Land, which was rounded on the 27th ultimo. Her easting was run down in 51° S., with strong winds from the westward. The sheep, deer, and other valuable stock shipped in London have arrived in splendid order.

The brigantine Triumph will be offered at auction this day, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their Rooms, 362, George-street.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.—Glenshee, barque, 317 tons, Macallister, from Geelong.
March 4.—Lady Darling (s.), 534 tons, M'Eachern, from Melbourne.
March 4.—Helen S. Page, barque, 217 tons, Evans, from Brisbane.
March 4.—Ramsey, ship, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.—Lily, brig, M'Callum, for Adelaide, with 407 tons coal.
March 3.—Rubicon, schooner, Horseason, for Shanghai, with 268 tons coal.
March 3.—Maggie, brig, Clarke, for Napier, N.Z. via Sydney, with 260 tons coal.
March 3.—Yarrow, brig, Focking, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.
March 3.—Elizabeth Kimball, American ship, Frost, for San Francisco, with 1072 tons coal.
March 3.—Harriet Armitage, barque, Stephens, for Nelson, N.Z., with 300 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 5.—Prompt, Opossum, Eagle, Heather Bell, Mountain Maid, Nautilus, Nation, Ino, Louis and Miriam, Hirondelle, Orient, Martha Ellen, Emma and Jane, and General Wool—all from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—March 5.

6 hogsheads brandy, J. Harpur and Co.
1 case drapery, F. Bent
2 cases stays, I. and E. Hordern
3 cases drapery, 20 cases starch, 20 cases tea, 11 cases cheese, G. Griffiths
100 casks beer, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
5 cases raisins, 3 cases figs, 34 packages groceries, Gifford and Bros
4 boxes silver coin (£2000), Commercial Bank
2 cases cottons, W. Drynan
55 kegs nails, 3 casks files, 1 cask adzes, J. B. Holdsworth
25 packages merchandise, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.
2 casks paint, 21 bundles spades, 60 bundles steel, 35 iron castings, J. Keep
12 tons salt, J. Frazer, and Co.
3614 chests 2080 half-chests tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 3.—Drover, Matador, Prince Edward, from Newcastle; Mary and Ross, from Sydney.

March 4.—Western (s.), from Portland; You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Harriett, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

March 3.—Albion (s.), for Hokitika.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 5.—9 a.m.

Brisbane	S. Dull. Bar. 29.830. Ther. 78.2.
Grafton	Calm. Fine.
Glen Innes	N.E. Fine.
Tenterfield	S.E., light. Fine.
Armidale	E. Fine. Bar. 26.714. Ther. 64.
Tamworth	N.W. Cloudy, fine.
Murrurundi	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	N.W. Fine.
Windsor	W. Fine.
Maitland	S.W. Fine, clear.
Newcastle	Calm. Fine. Bar. 29.928. Ther. 69.5.
Sydney	W.S.W. Fine.
South Head	W. Fine.
Penrith	S.E. Fine.
Bathurst	S.E. Fine. Bar. 27.924. Ther. 66.
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, cool.
Cassilis	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	Calm. Fine.
Orange	S. Fine, cool.
Young	S.E. Fine, cool.
Forbes	Calm. Fine, clear, cool.
Wollongong	Calm. Fine.
Kiama	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn	W. by N. Fine, cool. Bar. 27.884. Ther. 62.1.
Braidwood	Calm. Clear fine.
Araluen	N.E. Fine.
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine.
Cooma	Calm. Fine.
Yass	Calm. Fine.
Gundagai	Calm. Dull.
Tumut	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	N.W. Fine, cool. Bar. 24.424. Ther. 51.
Albury	S.W. Fine, cool. Bar. 29.521. Ther. 65.6.
Wagga Wagga	N.W. Fine, cool.
Deniliquin	S.E. Fine, clear. Bar. 29.789. Ther. 65.
Hay	W. Fine.
Melbourne	W.S.W. Boisterous, fine. Bar. 30.079. Ther. 63.52.
Queenscliff	W.S.W., mod. Cloudy. Bar. 30.12. Ther. 61.60.
Cape Schank	W.S.W., fresh. Cloudy. Bar. 29.78. Ther. 60.
Cape Otway	W.S.W., cloudy, dull. Bar. 29.840. Ther. 59.59.
Portland	S.W., fresh. Dull, cloudy. Bar. 30.180. Ther. 62.63.
Guichen Bay	W.N.W., fresh. Fine. Bar. 30.240. Ther. 61.61.
Adelaide	S.W., mod. Overcast. Bar. 30.080. Ther. 66.66.

3 p.m.

Grafton	Calm. Fine.
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine.
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine, hot.
Armidale	E. Fine.
Tamworth	Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	N.W. Fine.
Windsor	W. Hot, fine.
Maitland	Calm. Fine, clear.
Newcastle	E.S.E. Fine.
Sydney	S.E. Fine, clear.
South Head	S.E. Fine.
Penrith	S.E., strong. Fine, clear.
Bathurst	S.E. Fine, warm.
Mudgee	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	W. Fine.
Orange	S.W. Fine, clear.
Young	S. Fine, cool.
Forbes	S.W. Fine.
Wollongong	S.E., light. Fine, clear.
Kiama	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn	W., light. Dull, clear, mild.
Braidwood	Calm. Fine.
Araluen	S.E. Very hot.
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, clear, warm.
Cooma	S., light. Fine, hot.
Yass	N.W. Fine.
Gundagai	N.W. Fine.
Tumut	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	N.W. Fine.
Albury	S.W. Fine.
Wagga Wagga	W.N.W. Fine, cool.
Deniliquin	S.E. Fine, clear.
Hay	S.W. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 5.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate and clear.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	S.E.	Light, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 35″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

March 3rd, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29.856	73.4	72	N. by E.	0.02	2	7	0	6
P.M. 3	.618	77.1	74	N.E.	1.6	18	9		
" 9	.555	76.4	75	NE by N.	0.8	13	10		6
Mean ...	29.676	75.6	73.7		0.8	11	8.7		6.0

Evaporation 24 hours......0.317.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade			
Maximum	80.2	Sun—maximum	121.4
Minimum	62.0	Grass—minimum	56.6
Mean	71.2	Sea water	
Range	18.2		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

March 5th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	29.967	67.8	49	W by N.	0.7	0	76.6	56.8	0
South Head	30.031	73.7	49	S.W.	1.00	0		57.2	0
Newcastle Lighthouse	30.103	67.5	59	S.	4.00	1	81.8	56.7	
Armidale	29.887	69.4		E.	1.00	1			
Goulburn	30.047	61.6	60	W. by N.	1.00		68.0	47.3	
*Kiandra	25.262	47.5	76	N.W.	9.00	4	85.4	36.0	
Albury	30.035	65.5	74	S.W.	4.00	3		51.0	
Deniliquin	30.095	77.0	47	S.E.	4.00	0	81.1		0.10

* Kiandra barometer reading is corrected to 32° Faht., but not to mean sea level.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

Death of a Chief Constable.—The *Pastoral Times* reports a fatal occurrence in Riverina:—Constable Chapman, who is in charge of Booligal station, went out on duty, and being longer away than his business required, has, it is feared, got lost. He left the station on Thursday week, about 4 o'clock. On the Saturday following, his horse had been seen near Tooregama, about twenty miles from Booligal. Constable Barry went in search of him, and picked up the horse, without either saddle or bridle, on Tuesday. Fears are entertained that something serious has happened to Chapman. No trace has been obtained of him, although Barry called at every place where it was his (Chapman's) intention to have called. He must, therefore, have met with the mishap shortly after leaving the station; and if he has been without assistance for so long a time, the worst may be anticipated. The feelings of Mrs. Chapman, who has been but a short time married, and about to become a mother, may be easily imagined. Our latest account states that Booligal had turned out in search, but nothing definite had been ascertained. Our telegram reports that the remains of Chapman have been found. The force has lost one of its best men.

Penrith, 2nd March.—A correspondent states that last Wednesday (the 28th ultimo), a Presbyterian tea meeting took place at St. Mary's, South Creek, and was very numerously attended. The hour appointed for the meeting was 12 o'clock, noon, and after discussing the good things which were amply and liberally supplied at the sole expense of Mr. Young, the great guns from Sydney, who honoured the meeting with their presence, opened fire. This is now become a very interesting portion of the Presbyterian vineyard. Different attempts have been made from time to time to form a Presbyterian congregation—but all have been more or less unsuccessful, until the field became occupied by Mr. M'Kinnon, whose labours have been attended with marked success. There are four stations in which he officiates, and in three out of that number he preaches every Sunday. It is, therefore, unnecessary to remark that he by no means eats the bread of idleness. When sent here by the Synod the Presbyterians, as a community, had no existence—they had to be gathered together to form a body from all the points of the compass. Now it is self sustaining. Not one penny is required from the Sustentation Fund in Sydney. When the different districts meet in one body, as was lately the case at Penrith, they form a highly respectable congregation. Mr. M'Kinnon frequently visits his flock and is highly respected by them. The ministers who honoured our humble gathering were—the Rev. the Moderator of the Assembly, Dr. Steel, and Messrs. Laughton, Paterson, and Sinclair.

Launch of the Settler's Friend.—The launch of this craft, the property of Messrs. Barker and Mayor, took place on Wednesday. The good folk of Ulmarra made quite a gala day of the affair. She is intended to ply, and play, it is anticipated, no unimportant part in trading in the main staple of the district—maize. The launch was most successful. On the following day the vessel was towed up to Grafton, and is now lying alongside the wharf, at the Clarence River Flour Mill, where she is being fitted with her machinery by Messrs. Patrick L. Fraser and Co.—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner.*

DIARY.

1866. March		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
6	Tuesday	5 56	6 27	11 3	11 29

Moon.—New, 17d. 7h. 42m. a.m.; Full, 31d. 2h. 50m. p.m.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.

The alarm created by the explosion on Sunday evening has of course drawn attention to the danger to which the city is exposed from the causes by which it was produced. The number of articles which are liable to accidents of this kind is increasing by the discovery and new application of chemical substances. Those new forces which science is subjecting to ordinary uses require the attention of the Legislature and the continual watchfulness of those who are responsible for the public safety. Hitherto the path of discovery has been followed by accidents fatal to human life, and not unfrequently as destructive as a battle or a pestilence. But in every great instance the accident has resulted not from the impotence of man but from want of skill and attention in the cautionary measures requisite for his safety. Those who should be always on the watch are apt to prefer occasional danger to the labour of unceasing vigilance, and it therefore requires that there should be stringent regulations and public inspection that those who might risk their own lives may have some check in exposing to similar peril the lives of their neighbours. There is nothing discouraging indeed in the force of this substance if only the proper steps are taken—for it is found that there is nothing too powerful to be restrained or controlled by human force which results from human ingenuity and labour. Whatever man can extract and withdraw from the substances around him is, by the very fact that it is capable of this abstraction, proved to be under his control. If it were not so the discovery of new forces would be fatal to those who make them, and a temporary suspension of their action would be only an accumulated power for their destruction.

The new article to which this explosion is ascribed seems to possess an expansive force beyond almost any substance hitherto known. As an agent for blasting and removing obstacles in the way of the engineer, of course it is to be highly prized, if it can be only securely managed. There is, however, an important question—what degree of risk society is justified in permitting, in order to realise more rapidly a particular engineering object. For example, what must be the amount of danger to which a ship coming 16,000 miles is exposed in the hold of which a few cases of such explosive substances are concealed? It is perfectly clear that an accident would be instantaneously fatal, and that in all probability nothing would be heard of the ship or its fate. The danger may be hidden in some unknown form until the moment when it reveals itself in wide-spread ruin. In reference to any other substances it is possible for the danger to be detected in time to be averted, or for the parties exposed to escape; but it is difficult to see how more than a moment's interval could elapse from the explosion to the destruction of all within the sides of the ship. It is already highly penal to transmit gunpowder or other explosive substances, unless with a declaration of their nature, so that they might be placed in such a position that an explosion would not inevitably destroy the vessel. But there is no sufficient security on shore. The explosive power shewn by the recent accident proves what a small quantity of this substance can do. The mercantile value of such articles in such proportions must be small, and a larger stock must be necessary for much profit, but if a considerable quantity were lodged in the centre of this city, and a similar accident to happen, who can form any idea what would be the amount of destruction, whether of life or property? If a few cases were able to produce such an effect what would be done by the explosion of scores or hundreds?—especially in the neighbourhood of lofty and not too solid buildings, or where the people are crowded together in the streets? The escape of life in the late accident might be set down as all but miraculous. Had the explosion taken place a few minutes later there would have been a considerable number of persons moving to the various places of worship. Had the street been narrower, and not among the broadest in the city, the danger in all respects must have been greater. Such must also have been the case had the building been used as an ordinary residence like most of the houses in the neighbourhood. But everything combined to render the accident as little dangerous as possible to life. We must not, however, presume upon such a fortunate concurrence, or suppose that if the warning be neglected the danger will never be repeated.

The Act of Parliament prohibits the private storing of gunpowder beyond a very limited quantity, but there is nothing about storing articles of equal danger, though there is against landing or shipping them.

A small quantity of this article was a short time ago lodged in a bonded store and has since been withdrawn. But one can hardly fancy that less danger was incurred by lodging such articles in the Queen's warehouse than in the place where the accident occurred, and we must suppose from the novelty of the substance that its real character has been imperfectly understood. The whole subject requires revision, and the risk from all kinds of explosive substances abated. We suspect indeed that even gunpowder is held in quantities far beyond the amount permitted by the law. It has been stated, and we believe truly, that on one or two occasions when fires have happened great risk has been run in order to prevent gunpowder in considerable quantities exploding, which would have produced a considerable catastrophe. It is necessary therefore that the law should be understood, and that some means should be taken for its enforcement. By the Act William IV., No. 7 (1836), provision is made for the storing of gunpowder. Many precautions are required to prevent these dangers. Under the 10th clause, dealers are prohibited from keeping "More than two hundredweight of gunpowder, and not being such more than one hundredweight of gunpowder in any house, storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, wharf, or any other building or place occupied by the same person or persons on pain of forfeiting all the gunpowder beyond the quantity hereby allowed to be kept, and the barrels in which such gunpowder shall be, and also the sum of two shillings for every pound of gunpowder beyond such allowed quantity." Search warrant may be granted, and the penalties recovered are to go half to the informer. This provision is of course very inefficient. The risk incurred by violating the law is less costly than the inconvenience of always observing it. Surely where quantity in any considerable excess of the amount specified is found, some far heavier punishment should be inflicted than 2s. per lb. for the powder and its forfeiture.

It must be remembered that the risk of life and property by these articles, should their use be general and extensive, may easily become more dangerous than the common causes of fire, and that losses of this kind are not covered by insurance.

The Assembly has agreed by a small majority to reconsider the expediency of the measure which provided for the gradual abolition of State-aid. It has not as yet done more than that. In this reconsideration it will devolve upon those who maintain that the existing law is injurious to prove the injury. It will not do to indulge in hypothesis when we have the experience of three years to appeal to. The law, which provided amply for the claims of all existing recipients of the State grant, comes into operation gradually. Up to the present time its action has been very slight. Only in five cases have the grants lapsed. It will be necessary for Mr. Macpherson to show that in at least a majority if not in all these cases, disastrous consequences have resulted from the withdrawal of the aid—that the churches have had to be shut up, or that the new clergymen have incomes so much smaller than before that they can scarcely live, and that the districts in which they reside are consequently in danger of being comparatively abandoned, and of relapsing into heathenism. But have any such illustrations been furnished? Has the withdrawal of State-aid, so far as it has actually taken place, resulted in any contraction of religious agencies. Is there one clergyman the less, or is there one worse supported than before? If no harm has been done as yet, no case has been made out for repealing the law; and it will be time enough for advocating such repeal when there is a proved necessity for it. It is impossible to contend that the present law is acting injuriously, if no case of injury can be adduced.

On the contrary, if it should appear that in all cases, or in a majority of cases, where the State-aid has lapsed, the salary of the clergyman has been made up from other sources, and that the church agencies are as vigorous as ever in their respective neighbourhoods, then there will be clear proof that the law is acting very beneficially, inasmuch as it is stirring up more voluntary effort.

For we are not called upon at present to contend with the argument that voluntary effort is a bad thing in itself, but only that it is insufficient for the purpose. It is admitted that it would be a good thing if the people would adequately support religious agencies, but the assertion is that the people will not do it. The time has been when voluntaryism itself was considered a mistake; when it was contended that it was the proper duty of the State to support religious ordinances, and that it was not the duty of the people at all. But the world has advanced beyond this point now, and the action of the State is only asked for in default of personal effort and as a substitute for it. In that case the State-aid should only supplement voluntary aid, and should be always ready to give place to it. If, therefore, experience should shew that the withdrawal of State-aid has stimulated voluntary contributions, it is clear that this withdrawal has so far done good, and should not be deplored as a calamity.

Furthermore, it will be necessary for Mr. Macpherson or some of his allies to show that State-aid if resumed will not be abused as heretofore, for that it has been abused is freely admitted. The demand for aid, which was at one time general for the whole colony, is now restricted to the thinly settled districts. The money at present spent it is acknowledged is largely bestowed where it is not wanted, where the lack of it would be abundantly made up, and where its bestowal is really keeping voluntary contributions at bay. What guarantee is there that there will not be similar abuses in future? What new patent invention is there that shall provide that the grant shall cease the moment it is not really required, and shall become applicable to some more needy locality? With a system before our eyes that has admittedly degenerated into abuse, how can we be asked to restore its action when the probability is that similar abuses will be reproduced? And what possible guarantee can be given that misapplications of the money will not occur? It is the tendency of every man and every congregation that gets hold of a State stipend to stick to it, to assert that it is impossible to do without it, and that it must be continued. The cases are rare in which there has been a generous confession that the aid is no longer required, and in which it has been relinquished in behalf of some more necessitous applicant.

It appears that a large number of pastoral gentlemen are in favour of taxing the towns to supply clergymen for the bush. Before they can present this claim with any grace, they must be in a position to say that they and their order generally have done all that they could do—all that could be reasonably expected of them, to provide for the spiritual wants of the bush population. They must bring forward evidence to show that they have laboured singly and in concert to secure the services of resident clergymen and of itinerating bush missionaries. They must be prepared to show that in the semi-patriarchal state of society which prevails in the remote bush they have personally discharged patriarchal obligations, and that nothing has been wanting on their part to secure all practicable observance of religious worship, and to do what can be done on their respective stations to promote the religious education of the young. If they shew this, and that personal and voluntary effort has done its utmost and yet falls short of what is needed, they may then begin to lay a basis for a claim. But they cannot make their own shortcomings a basis for such a claim, or propose to cast any of their own proper duties on to the public purse. We have already had a great deal of legislation for the poor man, and not with any very distinguished success, and now, in being asked to provide clergymen for the squatters, we are to have a taste of legislation for the rich man. Both styles of class legislation are equally bad.

Household Furniture and Effects.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct attention to their unreserved sale, this day, at their Rooms, 230, George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

The Convict Bertrand.—In the paragraph which appeared on Saturday, two sentences were destroyed by erroneous punctuation. They should have been printed thus:—"A petition has been forwarded from Melbourne by Bertrand's uncle, setting forth that the father of the murderer died in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, upwards of twenty years ago, of tremor on the brain, and that an uncle of his also died mad. On the 1st of the present month a letter from Bertrand was transmitted by the Sheriff to the Governor, &c."

The Condemned Criminals.—At a meeting of the Executive Council, held yesterday, Monday week, the 19th instant, was fixed for the execution of Dunn and Bertrand, now lying in Darlinghurst gaol under sentence of death; and official intimation of the fact was conveyed to the prisoners yesterday evening.

The Explosion in Bridge-street.—The explosion which blew up the stores of Messrs. Molison and Black in Bridge-street, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the city yesterday. From early in the morning until late at night the streets in the neighbourhood were crowded by thousands of persons going backwards and forwards to satisfy their curiosity in respect of this most extraordinary and unlooked-for occurrence. Bridge-street has a very ragged and desolate appearance; there is perhaps scarcely a whole pane of glass in any of the houses, while many of the sashes, frames, doors, and other woodwork in the fronts of the premises are so much broken as to need to be replaced. The high houses occupied by Messrs. Cubitt, Metcalfe and Co., Hesson, and the vacant house lately occupied by Zuccani and Co., are covered with *debris*, some of the wood having been shivered into the most minute splinters, and there are also large pieces of wood which have been lifted on to them. Immense force must have operated to throw these beams to such an elevation at a considerable distance away from the ruins. The houses on the opposite side of the street look as dingy and disorderly in aspect as their faded and battered opponents. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," but the "good" arising out of this disastrous occurrence is surely at the minimum, and what little benefit may be derivable will be monopolised by the window-menders. The glaziers' hammers might be heard tapping nimbly against the broken glass at all hands during yesterday, and the workmen will have to ply their calling very briskly for some days before all the damage shall have been repaired. The windows of the houses in the neighbourhood which were closed were broken both back and front, and it may therefore be supposed that the ventilation in many cases is in excess of what, now that the nights are getting chilly, must be agreeable. Business in Bridge-street has been put a stop to, and it is probable that a week or more will elapse before all the premises resume their wonted cheerfulness and activity. A fruiterer's shop, opposite the office of Messrs. Molison and Black's, has been regularly smashed in, and the front, which now hangs together in an unsightly manner, will have to be taken down. The iron grating over the cellars of the premises destroyed was hurled across the road with tremendous force, and knocked some holes in the iron front of the Sugar Company's offices. At Mr. Street's, the watchmaker's, considerable damage was done; the shutters were suddenly shaken down, and some of the stock near the window was irreparably injured. The large block of buildings at the corner used as offices has a great number of windows, and nearly all the panes are broken, giving to the place a dismal air. The store lately occupied by Mr. Wallach has not yet been taken down, but the chances are that if the overhanging and tottering masses of masonry are left much longer they will fall by their own weight. There are a number of cracks visible in the wall of the premises on the west side occupied by Mason and Co. Many houses in the neighbourhood were greatly shaken, insomuch that in some instances we have heard of furniture having been upset, and such things as bottles and other small articles displaced. As to the ruins themselves, the stones, wood, lead, &c., which formed the stores, are jumbled together in a state of utter confusion. A great deal of the timber has been so split up that it will not be available for rebuilding or other useful purposes. It is not likely that the greasy wool in the stores will be much injured, or that the white lead has been damaged. Nothing, however, has yet been done to extricate the goods or to clear away the rubbish. Messrs. Molison and Black's iron safe, containing the books and valuable papers of the firm, was got out yesterday afternoon, and its contents were found to be uninjured. As to the origin of the explosion, nothing definite is yet known, and little more can be said further than what has already been reported. The general impression which prevails is that the explosion was in some way or other occasioned by the liquid called nitro-glycerine, but in what manner is as yet matter of mere conjecture. Two cases of this substance were imported per the Ramsey, and, as we are informed, were placed in the Queen's stores in the Custom-house on the 19th of February, and they remained there until the 28th. These cases were marked M over 356 and M over 363, the words "blasting oil" being also written on them. Yesterday morning Mr. Winckler, to whom the cases were consigned, pointed out to the Inspector-General of Police where he thought they might be found. Captain M'Lerie thereupon directed a number of labourers to search for the cases, which they accordingly did, but no traces of them could be found. It is said that the oil was contained in glass bottles, most, if not all, of which were in one of the wooden cases, the other case containing instruments to be used in its application. It has not been ascertained whether there are any samples of nitro-glycerine in Sydney; but if there are, it might be well that the oil should be subjected to chemical analysis, in order that precise information may be obtained as to its peculiar properties. We subjoin some particulars respecting the oil on the authority of a pamphlet forwarded to us:—"Nitro-glycerine, and its enormous power, have been known to chymists for nearly twenty years. Its practical use, however, was thought impossible, because a spark produces no explosion at all, and the blow of a hammer only a local detonation. Moreover, the method of preparation known was found to be highly dangerous, and several serious accidents occurred. At present, the use of blasting oil is perfectly practicable, and it is rapidly supplanting gunpowder in many countries. In Sweden, where it was first introduced, a company was constituted in November, 1864, for working my invention; the sale of nitro-glycerine by this company began the 16th of February, 1865; and, from that date up to the 26th of August, 1865, 22,217 lbs. has been sold—a quantity equivalent in its blasting effect to at least 222,170 lbs., or very nearly one-half of the whole of gunpowder consumed in Sweden during that time. In Norway, another company has lately been constituted for the same purpose. In Germany and Belgium, where I have but lately introduced the invention, it is spreading very rapidly. In France, where gunpowder is a monopoly of the Government, the Emperor has appointed a special commission for investigating the merits of my invention. In England, it has met with the highest approbation, as will be seen by the report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Nothing, however, is so conclusive as a single discharge. The power of the blasting oil is so enormous that it at once removes all doubts. In point of economy, dead weight cannot be taken as standard; 1 lb. of blasting oil costs as much as 7 lbs. of gunpowder, but it does the work of 10 lbs. This, however, would be but a trifling economy, and the rapid revolution which nitro-glycerine is effecting in blasting operations is chiefly owing to a great economy in labour, since the same power can be lodged in fewer holes, and at less diameter. The properties of the patent blasting oil are:—1st. It is a light yellow oily liquid. 2nd. Its specific weight is 1.6. 3rd. It is insoluble in water. 4th. It cannot explode by simple contact with fire. On applying a lucifer match, for instance, the oil decomposes without explosion, and, on removing the burning medium, the fire extinguishes. 5th. The explosion can only take place under particular circumstances, as mentioned below. 6th. The combustion of the oil is complete, and leaves no residue. 7th. Its explosion is much quicker than that of gunpowder. 8th. It can be stored for an indefinite time, without loss in weight or quality. At the ordinary temperature, neither phosphorous nor the metal potassium has any effect upon it. 9th. It is a perfectly fixed oil, without a trace of evaporation. 10th. It detonates when struck with a hammer, but the explosion is only local, and reaches no further than the surface of the hammer. A few drops distributed upon an anvil, produce, by various blows, a corresponding number of detonations. 11th. It can safely bear 212 degrees of heat (Fahrenheit), but it explodes at about 360 degrees. It is poisonous and should not be brought in contact with the lips—a severe headache of a few hours' duration ensuing." As was presumed in yesterday's report, there was no gunpowder in Mr. Rawack's portion of the stores. In reference to our report, in yesterday's issue, on the subject of the recent explosion, we find we were in error in stating that the nitro-glycerine was part of Mr. Rawack's stock, the fact being that that gentleman had no property whatever in the stores, except fifteen quarter-casks of vinegar, and that no explosive material was placed in the cellars in question to his knowledge or with his authority.

Trades Union Shoemakers' Society.—A very numerously attended meeting of the workmen engaged in the operative branches of the boot and shoe trade was held, yesterday evening, pursuant to notice, at Mr. Dishington's Hotel—the Odd Fellows' Hall, George-street South—Mr. Barry in the chair. After some remarks of a preliminary character from Mr. Alcock, relative to the present position of the trade and the expediency of organising a society for the maintenance of their just rights and the advancement of their common interests, Mr. M'Guffin submitted a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to form a Trades Union for the protection of the bootmakers, shoemakers, and finishers of Sydney. The mover supported the resolution with a few practical observations, pointing out that they were actuated by no ill-feeling whatever against the employers, but that they wanted to secure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Mr. Alcock seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously—all hands being held up for the proposition. A committee was then appointed, composed of workmen taken from the different shops in the city, with instructions to frame rules and regulations for the society, to be submitted for adoption at a future meeting of the trade. At the close of the proceedings the money collected by the provisional committee was shared amongst the men who were out of work. The meeting was a very unanimous one, and characterised by an amount of order and good feeling which was creditable to all parties concerned.

Wentworth Mines—Lucknow.—The *Western Examiner* says:—In the Shamrock claim some passable wash-dirt is being procured; the engine-house draws near completion; the claims on the alluvial lead are still pushing forward; and on Hanrahan's hill the prospects of the prospectors are considered encouraging.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. wish to call attention to the extensive unreserved clearance sale, advertised by them for this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street.—Adv.

Melancholy Accident in the Harbour.—Yesterday morning, as the steamer Kembla was proceeding down the harbour, outward bound, she fouled a waterman's boat belonging to a man named John Phillips, and from the injuries received, he is since dead. It appears that Phillips, who is an old man, was proceeding to the North Shore from the Circular Wharf, under canvas, with a passenger (Dr. Alloway) when about half-way across, Dr. Alloway who was steering, observed the Kembla coming down, and endeavoured to cross her bows, but Phillips jumped up and took in the sail, and although the steamer was stopped, he had not time to prevent his boat getting under the wheels. Dr. Alloway seeing the danger, jumped overboard, but Phillips was struck on the head by one of the floats. Both parties were promptly picked up by the Kembla's boat, but Phillips had hardly been landed ere he died. An inquest will be held to-day.

Railway Omnibus.—Several gentlemen who travel regularly by this conveyance, presented the driver John Free, with a handsome whip and meerschaum pipe, in appreciation of his civility and good conduct.

State-aid.—We understand that arrangements are in progress to call a public meeting in Sydney to protest against the disturbance by Parliament of the measure by which the question of State-aid was settled.

Departure of Mrs. Kinder, for New Zealand.—The schooner Susannah Booth sailed yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, for Hokitika, with Mrs. Kinder, her father, and brother, as passengers. The only names on the clearance, however, are Miss Allen, Mr. Allen, and Master Allen.

Temperance Meeting.—The usual meeting of the Total Abstinence Society, held at the City Mission Chapel, Sussex and Liverpool streets, took place yesterday evening. The entertainment consisted of music and recitations.

Death of an old Colonist.—On Sunday morning last, at his residence, Rose View Cottage, Burwood, Mr. Henry Linden, an old and respected colonist, died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Mr. Linden, a Peninsular veteran, who had "done the State some service" in his day—was, for upwards of fifty years past, a resident of this colony, where his energy, enterprise, and good fortune, enabled him to accumulate a very considerable amount of property of which he made liberal use, being a supporter of most of the public charities of the colony. His funeral is to take place at Burwood to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Primitive Methodist Sabbath School, Marrickville.—On Sunday last the anniversary of the Sunday schools connected with the above place of worship was celebrated by three services, during which the children of the school sang, and several of them gave recitations. On Monday evening a tea meeting was held in the chapel, after which a public meeting, which was very numerously attended—a great many friends from the different churches in Newtown and neighbourhood being present. Mr. S. Payten occupied the chair. The room was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The evening was passed in singing and prayer, and addresses delivered by the Rev. G. James, J. Sharpe, and J. Studds. There are about forty-five children connected with the Sunday school, who are very regular in their attendance, and attentive to the instructions of their teachers; this number, considering the very scattered population about, must prove a source of great encouragement to the teachers and managers, who have displayed great zeal and energy towards this important branch of the church. The proceedings were brought to a close about 10 o'clock.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held before the City Coroner yesterday, at the Curriers' Arms, Bathurst-street, respecting the death of a child named Henry C. B. Ashton, aged three months, who died at his parents' residence, Bedford-place, off Elizabeth-street, on Saturday last. The child had been very delicate from its birth, and on Saturday morning last the mother took it to Dr. Walker, who told her he did not think the child would live, and prescribed for it. The child was very emaciated as if suffering from diarrhœa and want of proper food, and was much marked about the face and neck by syphilitic eruptions. Dr. Walker was of opinion that the child was suffering from atrophy, and that the immediate cause of death was cerebral effusion. Verdict "Died from cerebral effusion, brought on by diarrhœa and syphilitic eruptions."

In the list of passengers by the John Duthie we notice the names of Mr. William Freeman, of the firm of Freeman, Brothers, and also Mr. Victor A. Prout, formerly a resident of this city, and now returned on account of his health, and who, we understand, will join the firm of Messrs. Freeman, and take the management of the artistic department of their studio. They have with them a choice collection of pictures, and many very valuable and costly instruments from England and the Continent, of the most recent discoveries in the photographic art. We copy a notice of Mr. Victor Prout, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of November 19th, 1863:—Mr. Victor Prout.—It will gratify many of our readers to learn that this gentleman, formerly a citizen of Sydney, has gained an enviable pre-eminence in his profession—that of photographic artist, in London. We have seen a private letter, from which we make the following extract:—"Most of the portraits I send are by Mr. Victor Prout, who is considered one of the best art-photographers in London. He is at present at Abergeldie Castle, in Scotland, whither he was invited to go by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He has taken the portraits of both the Prince and Princess of Wales, besides being invited by the Countess of Fife to her seat at a grand affair—the gathering of the clans. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present. Mr. Prout attended the ball and dinner parties, and his name flourished in all the papers. He gallantly threw down (like another Raleigh) his plaid for the Princess of Wales to walk upon on descending from her carriage." The artists of the *Illustrated London News* often, we have noticed, avail themselves of Mr. Prout's portfolio.

Sharp Work.—On Tuesday evening last, three armed men paid a visit to Mr. Lock's public-house, at Dirty Swamp, and sticking up the inmates, took £7 in money, a pair of spurs, and some other articles, and then left. Information was given to the police, and a few hours after, viz., at 2 o'clock a.m., on Wednesday, a young man named Dwyer was arrested at the house of his father, as one of the robbers, and at 5 p.m. a man named Alexander was taken up on the Sydney road as another. These two were brought into Bathurst, and on Thursday were taken to the police court, when the constable in charge of them (constable Ward) spied amongst the spectators a third man, whose name is Egan, and placed him with the other two, as the remaining accomplice. A strange feature in the case is that Alexander had on the morning of the day he was arrested, appeared at the police court on bail, to answer to a charge of horse stealing, in which, however, there was not sufficient evidence to support the information, and he was discharged. It was while he was on his way back from the police court he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery at Lock's. If he should prove to be one of these ruffians, he must, indeed, be hardened in crime, to concoct and take part in a burglary while under the surveillance and actually in the hands of the police upon another charge.—*Bathurst Times*.

Orange Items.—For some time past we have been suffering from a plague of flies, on a small scale. They are unusually voracious, and so active out of doors that neither man nor beast can get any ease from them. Attacking the eye, numerous instances meet us daily of their success—in the shape of blight, which is very prevalent. It still continues fine, with days of intermittent sunshine and cool nights. Indications that the end of summer draws nigh are making themselves felt, and seeing that it has been so hot, a change to cooler weather would not be undesirable.—The housewives here are in a most perturbed state at the present time in consequence of the scarcity of butter, which realises the inconveniently high price of 2s. 6d. a lb., and not first-rate at that. The dairymen say the weather is too hot, and so account for the scarcity of the article. Feed and water being abundant it is strange butter should be scarce and dear. Imported butter, almost unfit for use, is in demand. How comes it that butter can be made at Wollongong and not in Orange?—The country around Orange looks delightfully green just now. The contrast between what it was a few short months ago and what it is, is so marked that we can scarcely realise it to be the same place. Grass is abundant everywhere, and there is plenty of water for the cattle. During the drought it was impossible to ride out in the country any distance without being oppressed with all sorts of indefinable fears and dismal apprehensions; now it is a treat to canter through the bush. Formerly the gaunt, half-starved look of the cattle, and their piteous cries, were sufficient to appal the stoutest heart; now the stock is in good condition. The rapid growth of the grass is not the least pleasing feature in this most agreeable change.—*Western Examiner* of Saturday.

The Muttama Reef.—The Andelonke Reef, as it is sometimes called, continues to attract attention, and will, it is believed, prove of a highly payable character. There are now eight claims north of the prospecter's at work, principally sinking; and in several of them appearances look well. The prospectors still continue to raise stone of payable quality and quantity. The difficulty of obtaining teams at a reasonable figure has prevented them sending some stone to Adelong for trial. On the 10th February, they sent to Sydney, for assay, 12 oz. 12 grs. of gold, obtained from two dishes of quartz out of their claim; and they estimate having some hundreds of pounds' worth around their shaft.—*Gundagai Herald*, March 3.

Selling without a License.—Saturday's *Burrangong Argus*, says:—A lively case was heard at the Police office on yesterday, in which one Woods filed an information against one Turner for selling without an auctioneer's license. It appeared that Lot Pulbrook is bailiff of the Small Debts' Court, and that he appointed Turner as his deputy in writing to act under an execution. Turner acted, and sold the goods of Woods. Mr. Manby appeared for Woods, and pointed out that the appointment of bailiffs was with the court, and not with any individual. Most certainly that one bailiff could not appoint another. The Police Magistrate concurred in this view, and fined Turner in the moderate sum of £200. Some conversation took place as to where the amount was to be realised, in the event of Woods sueing in the Supreme Court, and recovering a judgment.

One of the Effects of the Drought.—The *Bathurst Times* of Saturday reports that at the Police Court, on Friday, a man named Froom, who resides at Bullock Flat, was charged with stealing a bullock, by constable M'Cartie. The officer had received information and went to the prisoner's place, who admitted that he had killed a beast the night before. Upon being asked to show the hide he went about 400 or 500 yards from the house, he turned round and said to M'Cartie, "You have caught me at last, but my children have been starving, and I was compelled to do it. I own that I stole the beast." He produced the hide, a portion of which was cut off, and there were no brands on the remainder. He said there were no brands on the beast. The constable looked about, but could not find the missing piece of hide. He then apprehended the prisoner. The case was remanded.

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CRICKET.—A match was played last Saturday, on the Haymarket Ground, between the Undaunted and the Sussex Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the Undaunted Club by eight runs, with nine wickets to spare. The scores are as follows:—

SUSSEX CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Booty, b. Delprado	0	c. Greswell b. Delprado	1
Mulroney, b. Delprado	3	b. Delprado	2
Fitzgerald, b. Delprado	6	b. Elliott	12
Josephs, c. Coulter b. Delprado	10	c. Dunn b. Delprado	10
Donovan, c. Greswell b. Delprado	0	run out	4
Curtis, c. and b. Delprado	0	not out	5
Banbury, b. Elliott	3	b. Delprado	13
Gibbs, c. J. Patrick b. Delprado	0	b. Delprado	4
Wells, b. Elliott	0	l.b.w. b. Delprado	4
M'Rickard, c. Greswell b. Delprado	0	l.b.w. b. Delprado	5
Banks, not out	0	run out	2
Sundries	19	Sundries	46
Total	41		110

UNDAUNTED CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Dunn, l.b.w. b. Joseph	9		
J. Hinchy, b. M'Rickard	0		
E. Elliott, b. Curtis	29	l.b.w. b. Banbury	11
J. Patrick, b. Curtis	4	not out	4
Delprado, b. Curtis	6		
Toohey, c. Booty b. Joseph	2	not out	19
Gilassa, b. Curtis	12		
Bannaman, b. Joseph	4		
Greswell, b. Joseph	7		
P. Hinchy, not out	3		
Coulter, b. Joseph	4		
Sundries	36	Byes	9
Total	116	Total	43

YOUNG CORNSTALKS v. COLUMBIANS.—A match was played on the Haymarket Ground, on Saturday, between the Young Cornstalks and the Columbians, and resulted in favour of the former with 28 runs to spare.

YOUNG CORNSTALKS.		COLUMBIANS.	
S. Bern, b. Patto	6	T. Byrnes, c. Dwyer	6
H. Dwyer, c. Duncan	9	G. Patto, b. Goodwin	19
H. Burnes, b. Patto	1	N. Wilson, b. Bern	0
S. French, b. Gray	8	T. Gray, c. Goodwin	5
G. Green, b. Burns	0	A. Duncan, b. Dwyer	0
F. Kelly, b. Patto	9	P. Burns, b. Bern	3
T. Goodwin, b. Patto	7	G. M'Crea, c. Kelly	1
T. Clune, c. Gray	27	P. Shand, b. Bern	3
G. Dibley, b. Burns	0	N. Green, st.	4
T. Kelly, c. Patto	0	J. Walters, b. Goodwin	2
T. M'Kenzie, c. Gray	0	J. Head, not out	8
Sundries	11	Sundries	11
	85		57

THE ICELY COPPER MINES.—Since our last report on the Icely Mines, we find that a new and apparently extensive lode has been discovered on this property. It has been named "Nicholas's Lode." A shaft between four and five fathoms has been sunk upon it, and a lode of black ore, two feet wide, laid bare. The ore averages from 18 to 20 per cent., and is to be had in great abundance, as on nearly all the other lodes in this valuable mine. A new shaft has been commenced on "William's Lode," to the north of Martin's shaft. The lode is about four feet wide. The shaft is down about six feet upon the lode, and from this six feet some ten tons of rich ore have been raised. In Martin's shaft they have commenced driving at the ten-fathom level on a lode about 3 feet wide, consisting of grey ore coated black. This ore was assayed by Mr. Cristoe, of Cadia, and yielded about 32 per cent. of copper. In John's shaft, on "Tom's Lode," they have commenced to drive north from the lode, which is about two feet wide, and consists mainly of green carbonates and oxide ores. On Alger's Land the tributers have been at work about two months and have raised 50 tons of rich ore; in addition to this they have in view twenty to thirty tons, which may be raised with a small amount of labour. At the present time the lode has been divided into two by what is technically called "a horse" or strata of stone. The separate lodes average about twenty inches to two feet in width. In the breast of the cutting the "horse" has run out and the lodes have come together again, with every indication of a fine course of ore. On Alger's Land there is a new lode, called "Barton's" upon which a shaft will be sunk. The lode is a strong one, consisting of grey and yellow carbonates. The total amount of ore on the surface, in Icely and Alger's Lands, conjointly, may be roughly estimated at 130 to 150 tons. Captain John Gundry has been employed by the shareholders to superintend the practical working of the mine.—*Western Examiner*.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne *Age* of 28th ultimo remarks:—The advantages which have resulted to South Australia from the cultivation of the soil should be a sufficient answer to those who, both in Victoria and New South Wales, have raised the cuckoo cry that "farming won't pay." Farming pays well in the sister colony, and there is no possible reason why it should not pay here. The soil there is not more fertile, the average yield is not greater, nor are wages lower than in either of the more eastern colonies. In 1864 the average wages for farm servants were, for married couples £60, and for single men £48 per annum, with board and lodging; and we certainly are not aware that any higher rate prevailed here. There the average yield of wheat for the septennial period ending with the harvest of 1864-5 ranged from only 9.38 to 11 bushels per acre, whilst in Victoria the average yield for the year ending the 31st March, 1865—the harvest so greatly complained of—was over 15 bushels per acre. It is thus evident that the success of South Australia as an agricultural country is not due to the superior quality of her soil. Another item in which South Australia compares favorably with Victoria is in the number of her manufactories and flour mills. With an increasing population, it would be only reasonable to anticipate that there would be, at the very least, a corresponding increase in those enterprises; but in Victoria it is not so. In 1864, the number of flour mills had declined from 110 in the previous year, to 93, and other manufactories and works from 649 to 568. South Australia has continued making steady progress in the number of works of this description; and with little more than one-fifth of the population, she had in 1864, 71 flour mills in operation, of 1140 horse-power, and driving 216 pairs of stones.

WHEAT GROWING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Border Watch* (Mount Gambier) reports a truly splendid yield of wheat as follows:—All who were in the habit of passing Mr. Andrew Beswick's farm must have been struck with the magnificent appearance of a forty-six acre field of wheat running parallel to the Yahl-road, and we ourselves have heard the remark frequently made by persons that they hoped the yield would be made known. We have now been furnished with the particulars. The crop was threshed by Mr. Thomas Loughhead's machine during the week, and the weighing-up gave a total of 2454 bushels for the forty-eight acres, or a little over fifty-one bushels per acre. We do not think this has ever been equalled, far less excelled, in the Australian colonies. The ground was broken up for the first time last year, when it was used for the annual ploughing match. Mr. Beswick sowed the field with forty-seven bushels of white Tuscan seed, Mount Gambier grown. The same paper, of a later date, mentions that Mr. D. Potter, of Greenhills Farm, last year sowed three bushels and three quarters of white lama white (procured from Adelaide at 14s. per bushel) on three acres of ground. His yield off the patch this season is slightly over 150 bushels, or fifty bushels per acre. Mr. Potter's whole crop off sixty-six acres is over 2500 bushels, or the magnificent average of thirty-eight bushels per acre.

THE GOURAMIE.—This fish—so new to the residents of Australia—is now disporting under Dr. Schomburgk's watchful eye in the Botanic Garden. Captain Bremner, of the Clara Sayers, having been induced to make the colony a present of two of these interesting little strangers. When he left Mauritius he had 130 of them on board, but only nine lived, and much trouble had to be taken to keep these from dying. In fact, the captain (who is a model acclimatiser) would not have preserved one of his finny passengers if he had not, during the coldest part of the voyage kept the water in their swimming-place warm by burning a lamp under it; for without this the snuggest corner in his cabin was at one time too cold for them. However, he was lucky enough to keep nine alive, and he has given Dr. Schomburgk a pair of them, though there is just this little difficulty in providing for the domestic arrangements of the interesting couple that it is uncertain whether they are not both males or both females. At present the size of this fish is about that of a large prawn, which it somewhat resembles as it swims about; but it grows to the weight of 12 lbs. It is a delicious article of food, and it thrives so well in the ponds and lakes near St. Louis that there is every reason to suppose it might become abundant in these colonies. The people of Mauritius seem to have got the gouramie from Japan—its native place—and according to their account it only requires to be known in order to be appreciated. As to the wants of the fish itself, it thrives amazingly on a waterplant which grows in Mauritius, and some of which through the kindness of Captain Bremner, has been placed with the two fish in the Botanic Garden. It is to be hoped they will live and thrive there, and that other enterprising acclimatisers may be encouraged by the success of the gouramie to emulate the perseverance of Captain Bremner.—*S. A. Register*, February 26.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the council was held on February 26th. Present—the chairman, councillors Munro, Knight, Cozens, Bedford, Conley, Hill, Goodsell, and Dunlop. The minutes of meeting February 21st were read and confirmed. On the motion of councillor Conley, seconded by councillor Knight, "The report of the finance committee was received." Mr. Thomas Ashmead's claim, for work done at the council chambers, was referred, on the motion of councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Knight, "To a committee for examination." On the motion of councillor Hill, seconded by councillor Cozens, "Councillor Goodsell was added to the finance committee." Vote of thanks to late chairman. On the motion of councillor Conley, seconded by councillor Bedford, "A special vote of thanks to councillor Henry Munro for his past services as chairman," was unanimously carried. Vote of thanks to Treasurer.—On the motion of councillor Conley, seconded by councillor Hill, a special vote of thanks of the like tenor to Mr. councillor Henry Knight, the treasurer, was also carried unanimously. On the motion of councillor Munro, seconded by councillor Cozens, a vote of thanks to Captain Eastwood and to Mr. C. A. Newman, the late auditors, was recorded. Councillor Munro moved, and councillor Bedford seconded "That tenders be called for cartage for the current year." The chairman read the letter from the Balmain committee, also their proposed petition to the Legislative Assembly, and invited the consideration of the council to the same. Councillor Munro thought one of two courses were open to the council—either to adopt the petition, or to call a meeting of the ratepayers to consider the matter. It was then moved by councillor Dunlop, and seconded by councillor Conley, "That the letter, with its enclosures, be simply acknowledged." With regard to the letter from Mr. Charles St. Julian, secretary to committee for suburban municipalities, on the motion of councillor Dunlop, seconded by councillor Hill, it was resolved "That the chairman and councillor Munro be appointed to represent the council at the conference." Appointment of a council clerk.—On the motion of councillor Dunlop, seconded by councillor Conley, "The council went into committee of the whole to consider the appointment of a council clerk." The council resumed, and the report of the committee, recommending that tenders should be invited by public advertisement from parties willing to offer for the situation, was unanimously adopted. No further business, and the council separated.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MUDGEE.

Monday, 1.37.

Two armed men stuck up Mr. Henry Deane, near Crown Ridge, Sydney Road, yesterday, and took from him £11. They also robbed a hawker, whom they tied to a tree and his boy to a cart-wheel, taking £3 7s.

The boy got loose and untied his father. Information reached here last night, and sub-inspector Medley and two troopers started at 11 o'clock. The bushrangers are well identified. It is reported that the men are living in the neighbourhood.

BRISBANE.

Monday, 8.50.

The Government have taken No. 2 section of Peto's railway contract into their own hands, and put on 400 hands additional.

The Platypus has returned, and reports that the people on Wreck Reef, guano getting are not distressed.

ARRIVED.—The Lady Young (s.)

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8.30 p.m.

The City Corporation has resolved to borrow £100,000 by debentures at 6 per cent., to clear off debt, build a town hall, and finish other public works.

It is rumoured to-day that an action is about to be commenced in the Divorce Court. A well-known man in Collins-street is co-respondent. Large damages are laid.

James Wallis, found guilty of forgeries to the amount of £3200, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Business done unimportant.

Breadstuffs are decidedly firmer. An advance of 10s. to 15s. required for flour.

Good Victorian wheat is worth 7s. 6d., but no sales.

Arrowroot, 6½d.

For malt, 15s. is asked.

Oats improved, and sales are at an advance of 3d.

Bass's ale, £3 15s. in bond for export.

SAILED.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Monday, 8.10 p.m.

ARRIVED.—Pet, brig, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—6.30 p.m., Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Monday evening.

The S. K. Gold arrived from Mauritius with four thousand two hundred bags sugar, to Giles and Smith, but brings no news of any importance.

ARRIVED.—Jane, from Newcastle; Coorong (s.), and Penola (s.), from Melbourne.

Sales of wheat 7s. 5d.; buyers still at that figure. Flour unaltered, £17 5s. to £18.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses; at the Victoria Yards, at 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, Potatoes, Poultry, Pigs, and Calves.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Stores, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Underwood-street, off Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Ship's Companion, Cedar Settees, Ironmongery, Timber, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., Corks, Woolpacks, Rattans, White Lead, and Colours.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street, at 3 o'clock, Timber, Sashes, Doors, Mouldings, Turnery, Spars, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Clearance Sale of Furniture, Engravings, Plated Ware, Violin, Pianofortes, Organ, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Teas, Coatings, Broadcloths, Trouserings, Hats, &c.

MR. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MR. MACKENZIE.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

MR. BRADLY.—On the premises, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects, Cooking Stove, &c.

COOKE, ZOYARA, AND WILSON'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.—The indefatigable industry by which, in four days, a structure capable of seating three thousand people was erected and opened for business is just what might be expected from the character of the proprietors of this celebrated hippodrome. The company was formed in San Francisco about eight months ago by the coalition of the Royal Circus belonging to Mr. James Cooke (son of the famed proprietor of Astley's), Madame Zoyara's European Circus, and the American Circus owned by Mr. Wilson. Such a combination of talent was previously unheard of, but the result proved that the projectors were correct in their calculations, and their tour through California was the most successful ever known. At San Francisco they chartered the schooner Alice, fitted her up with all requisite appliances for safely carrying their horses, &c., to Australia, and sailed with all the stock and properties of a circus for Honolulu, where they performed for two weeks under the patronage of the King, who, with his suite, honoured the entertainment with his presence. Tahiti was their next sphere of action, and from thence they sailed for Auckland, where they arrived during the first week in January, and created a *furore*, filling the building nightly for a month, and might have done so longer were it not that the proximity of the winter season rendered it advisable to reach Australia as soon as possible. The rapid construction of their Sydney establishment occasioned quite an excitement in Pitt-street, yesterday, and throughout the day a large crowd was congregated about the chaotic mass of timber, gas pipes, chairs, carpets, and canvas that was designated the circus. Very different was its appearance when the hour arrived for opening, and before 8 o'clock every available seat was occupied with an audience that throughout the evening gave marked tokens of their approval. The company contains some superb riders, foremost of whom is the magnificent equestrienne, Madame Zoyara, in whom grace of action and display of nerve are combined in a remarkable degree. A bare-backed act, by Leroy, was a piece of the finest riding ever witnessed in Australia. Nor was the skill and pluck displayed by Master Ducrow much inferior, for, although the want of exercise rendered his ponies very fractious, he stuck to his seat until he compelled them to go through the act as he wished them. Young Barry and Mr. Witter were also very good. The acrobatic feats were equal to the riding, and formed an agreeable diversification. Ross, Carlo, Olma, and Witter vied in accomplishing the most daring gymnastic feats, some of which were so hazardous as to cause the audience to feel uncomfortable. This was particularly the case in a series of feats designated "La Perche," which, although clever in an extraordinary degree, were accompanied by so much risk, that they were painful to nervous persons. The magnificent trained horse Othello rivalled the feats of his human companions, and displayed more instinct than we imagined was centred in the whole equine race. The evening's amusements closed with the performance of two mules, Pete and Barney, the first of the species yet seen before a colonial audience. They were not very large nor very handsome, but their tricks were most ludicrous, and the offer of their trainer to pay five shillings to any person who rode one of them round the ring, caused immense fun, several candidates for the coveted crown making such erratic gyrations, and measuring their length in sawdust so speedily, that most convulsive laughter was provoked. Mr. Cooke discharged the duties of clown in a satisfactory manner. He abstained from the low gag which usually form the stock-in-trade of the jester. All his jokes were such as would point a moral or adorn a tale. Considering that it was a first night's performance, with stock and riders just off a lengthened voyage, last evening's entertainment was elegant, daring, and finished in a high degree.

SUN STROKE.—The *Northern Argus* (Rockhampton paper), of 28th ultimo says:—A labourer named Carrel, on the railway works, was knocked down by sun-stroke on Saturday about 2 o'clock. The man remained all Saturday night between life and death. Owing, however, to the judicious treatment of the patient after the accident, all danger was over on Sunday. A case was heard before the Police Court yesterday not unconnected with sun-stroke. Two men in the employment of Mr. Douglass, were summoned by him for absenting themselves from their hired service. The defence set up by one of them was, that he was compelled to work all day from dawn to dusk with only an hour's cessation during the midday heat; he had got ill from exposure to the heat of the sun, and left in consequence without giving any notice. The Bench would not entertain the defence. Rockhampton has returned to its former midday work, and our columns will contain the usual account of the summer holocaust to the sun.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE annual meeting of the Sydney Diocesan Committee of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held last night in the Infant schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. The Lord Bishop of Sydney occupied the chair.

The meeting was opened by prayer.

The CHAIRMAN said that this was the annual meeting of the Diocesan Committee, and had for its object principally the circulation of the Word of God, the Book of Common Prayer, and such other publications as the Christian Knowledge Society published and distributed, whilst at the same time the opportunity afforded by this society was taken for obtaining other works from England under an arrangement that would be alluded to in the report, which would be found beneficial to clergymen, and also to such of the laity as might choose to take advantage of it. He would now ask the Dean to read the report, as there were localities mentioned to which he desired to allude, and as his remarks would be better understood after than before the report was read, he would depart from the usual course and leave his remarks until the report had been read.

The honorary secretary, the DEAN OF SYDNEY, read the following

REPORT.

The work of the Sydney Diocesan Committee practically limited as it now is to the two objects of assisting Christian education, and promoting the sale and circulation of the Holy Scriptures, the Formularies of the Church, and books and tracts of a useful character with a Christian tone and tendency, does not admit of much special observation. It commends itself, however, to the attention and kindly regard of every well wisher to our Church, and may well claim the sympathies of her members, and their general support and encouragement, especially when it is regarded as connected with the operations of the two great and venerable societies of which this committee is a branch.

That support and encouragement your committee trust it will receive during the present year, and they hope that amongst those who contribute to the Church Society's funds, many will be found disposed to tender similar aid to this society, which is in fact occupied with a portion of the work which that society was at first designed to accomplish.

The receipts for the past year amounted to	£917 6 11
The total expenditure to	867 9 8
Leaving a balance in hand of	£49 17 3

Upon this, however, your committee may remark that it is not a balance available for general purposes, grants having been conditionally promised which if the conditions are fulfilled will absorb nearly the whole of the amount.

SALES.

During the same period, the sales were as follows, viz.

- 279 Holy Bibles.
- 529 New Testaments.
- 175 Church Services.
- 76 Bible and Prayer Books, bound in one volume.
- 2,217 Books of Common Prayer.
- 11,538 miscellaneous books and tracts.

15,956, making a total of publications.

GRANTS.

The following grants were made by the committee for the purposes specified. In the month of—

January.—1. A Bible and Book of Common Prayer for use in the church at Forbes, in celebrating Divine service.

2. Books for Sunday school at Western Gold-fields.

3. For Sunday school at Cobbitty, 10 Bibles, 24 New Testaments.

February.—1. For the Sunday school at Sofala, a supply of books, and tracts for the use of the Chinese in that locality.

2. Tracts (to the extent of £1) for distribution in the district of Dapto.

3. For printing the Liturgy in German, for use of the Germans attending Divine service at St. Andrew's Church, £5.

April.—1. The sum of £10 towards the addition of a room to the teacher's residence at Bankstown.

2. Books to the extent of £2 for Sunday school at Kelso.

3. Books for the Sunday-schools at Botany and Waterloo, and a grant of £3, in the form of deduction from the price of Bibles and Prayer Books to be resold, at reduced prices, to the Sunday scholars at Waterloo.

May.—1. Towards the enlargement of the schoolhouse at Woonoona, £7.

2. Towards the enlargement and alteration of the Randwick School, upon condition that the remainder of the sum required was raised in the parish, £20.

3. Books and tracts for the distribution among the free selectors at Wingecarribee, £3.

4. For purchase of certain Chinese books for use at Sofala.

June.—1. Towards the erection of the residence for the schoolmaster at Rouse Hill, £25.

2. For the church at Kiama, a Bible, Prayer Book, and books for the Communion table.

3. Books to the extent of 30s. for Sunday school at Pennant Hills.

4. Towards repairs of school at Canterbury, £10.

August.—1. Tracts and books of Family Prayer for distribution by the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, of Bathurst, £1.

2. Towards completing a school-church in the Sassafras district, £15.

3. To meet certain legal expenses incurred in securing the conveyance of the site of the school buildings at Seven Hills, £6 12s.

September.—1. Thirty-six Prayer Books for the use of the inmates of the Asylum at Tarban Creek, at Divine service.

December.—1. For the Sunday School and Sunday School Library at Fryingpan, on the Bathurst Road, £2.

2. To Mr. James Biddlecombe, schoolmaster at the Canobias, the school being entirely unsupported by either Board of Education, £10.

An examination of these grants will shew that the committee has been enabled to assist the advancement of Christ's work in various parts of the diocese in the following ways:—

1. By promoting Sunday school instruction in seven schools, and by the assistance thus rendered, giving an impetus to local exertions of this character.

2. By encouraging education in daily schools, through the aid given to the enlargement or erection of school buildings.

3. By helping the due celebration of Divine worship.

4. By the distribution of tracts containing Gospel truth, and thus contributing to the diffusion of the knowledge of salvation.

But a much wider influence for good has, your committee trusts, been exercised by the sales which have been made from your depot. Nearly 16,000 publications, including among them 1500 or 1600 copies of the Word of God, have been thus spread through the community, which will have been more or less read by those who have purchased them or by their friends—the largest number, perhaps, by the young and rising generation. May it not be hoped that the seed thus sown will, in many instances, take root in ground prepared for its reception, and, springing up, bear fruit unto everlasting life!

The enlargement of the sources from which the depository is supplied with books, which was mentioned in the last report, is now in operation, and considerable improvement in the character and style of the works offered for sale is the result. The clergy may now obtain valuable theological and other publications through the agency of this committee, upon very favourable terms, and all subscribers to the funds have the advantage of purchasing at considerable reduction upon the original price.

Your committee invite the attention of the clergy of the diocese and the members of the church to these facilities for obtaining books from England and trust that by increased liberality and countenance on their part, the depot will become much more extensively and increasingly useful in promoting the interests of truth and Christian godliness.

The Treasurer, the DEAN OF SYDNEY, read the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that the receipts for the year, including a balance of £126 1s. 7d. from last year, £160 from Moor's estate, and £628 2s. 10d. from sale of books, &c., amounted to £917 6s. 11d. The expenditure for the past year, including grants to schools £98 12s., and £631 2s. 6d., purchase of books, amounted to £867 9s. 8d.; leaving a balance of £49 17s. 3d. to go over to the present year.

The CHAIRMAN said that, before calling upon the first speaker, he wished to express the great obligations which he felt that this society had laid the Bishop, the Church, and the clergy under. It had often happened to most of them to find that there was no friend like an old friend, and looking at the wants of the diocese, he found that there was no friend so capable of meeting a certain class of wants as this committee; and he recognised the benefits it conferred, and only regretted that it was not more largely and liberally supported. He thought the report just read was eminently calculated to obtain that support, and that when members of the Church found how much had been done with such small means, the contributions would be considerably enlarged. There was probably no person more competent than himself to speak of the benefits conferred by this society, because he knew all the grants made to it, all its sources of income, whilst he had seen the work it had done, and had visited the localities alluded to. The reading of the report thus called up to his mind a series of stereoscopic views more lively and pleasing than those he was usually in the habit of seeing. He was aware, for instance, that the granting the Chinese application had had a most marked effect. It had already led to the Chinese missionary having joined the Church of England. Reading the beautiful Church prayers that had been supplied him, he desired to join the Church that used them. The Church of England prayers had been translated into Chinese, and when it was found that there was a Chinese missionary at Sofala, preaching to his fellow countrymen there, the Dean thought that assistance might be given to him, and he was supplied with copies of the translation. He had previously been in connection with the Presbyterian body, but the use of the prayers had the effect of rendering him desirous to be received into the Church. He had since been confirmed, and was now at Sofala working for the Church, and he hoped that the Church Society would grant him some small stipend. In the same way the grant of the translations of the Liturgy into German had been very serviceable in the services performed by the German minister at St. Andrews. These had not lasted long, and he was glad that his German brethren had taken up the matter, and that they were likely to have a regular clergyman and services of their own. And he would tell his Lutheran brethren that this committee would be happy to supply them with copies of the Liturgy, and to their clergyman he might say, that were he as eloquent as Melancthon, or as energetic as Luther, he would never find prayers more suited for every purpose than those in the Book of Common Prayer. There were many places again in which there were Sunday Schools—one of these, the Frying-Pan, a name that almost made them smile, but had they been there when he visited it, with the hot wind blowing and the noon-day sun pouring down on their heads, they would easily understand the origin of the name. At this place he had found a Sunday-school kept by the National schoolmaster—not in the National school, but in another building. He had found this schoolmaster making a hard struggle to carry on his Sunday school, and, finding there was a scarcity of books, he had suggested that application should be made for a grant from this committee. The suggestion was thankfully received, and no doubt the supply of books that followed the application was thankfully received also. In every part of his wanderings to the West, he had found traces of the work of this committee. In one part, where week-day services were held in a very remote mining district, he found that the clergyman had made selections from the book of Common Prayer suitable for such occasions, had had them printed through this committee, and, as they were small and portable, he carried them with him, and distributed them before service commenced, collecting them again afterwards in order to serve at the next assembling. Every one must recognise the advisability of promoting the circulation of a pure and sound literature. The character of the books issued by the parent society was rising every year, and men of the most profound learning and scholastic ability were engaged in the work of printing and writing, not only the Bible and Prayer Book, but books of universal interest and literature of a very high order. There was a work just sent out that he would mention as a specimen, the Travels of Mr. Tristram. This gentleman, a clergyman, had produced a work of the most interesting kind, full of information and deep thought, and profusely illustrated, at the price of one guinea. Surely, in this thinly-peopled country, it was a matter of no small interest that this society was ready to accede to the prayer of any clergyman or layman asking for assistance in books and even towards the cost of erecting schools. There were many works that it was desirable to have in schools, that the Educational Boards could not supply, and then it was that this society stepped in and covered the want. For the assistance it thus gave to education then it deserved far more liberal aid from Churchmen than it had hitherto received. Then, again, considering that sixteen thousand volumes were circulated by it year after year—copies of the Word of God—and whatever might be said on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society, might also be said on behalf of this society, and without any disparagement to the type or binding of the books of the Bible Society, those who had used the books of that society and of this committee in Sunday Schools, had declared that they found the books of this committee endure the thumbing and knocking about better than those of the Bible Society. They had also the Prayer Book in many attractive forms, separate or bound up with the Bible; and surely if Wesley's Hymns were bound up with it, there was no reason why the Book of Common Prayer should not be so. He thought this ought to be the form which the Bibles presented to children should take, for he knew no better commentary on the Bible than the Liturgy of the Church of England. He regretted to say that there was in some minds a want of due appreciation of the Book of Common Prayer, arising more from ignorance than from anything else, and he thought that if such persons read it, as Dr. Chalmers had done with care and with a desire to know its contents, they would, as Chalmers had done, give it earnest commendation for its spirited language and the idea upon which it was constructed. He had met with two or three testimonies on this subject. Bucer, a foreign reformer said, "In the order of the Communion and Daily Prayers I see nothing appointed in the book which is not taken out of the Sacred Scriptures, if not in express words as in the Psalms and Lessons, yet in sense, as are the Collects. Also the manner of these lessons and prayers and the times when they are to be used are constituted very agreeably both with the Word of God and the observation of the ancient churches." He thought nothing could well be more eulogistic than the last passage of this testimony. But it was sometimes said of the Book of Common Prayer that there was much in it that was taken from Romish books of devotion. There were some things common to both. There was the Lord's Prayer, would it be urged that this should be omitted because it happened to be in a Romish missal. There was, however a higher authority for the use of this prayer than the fact of its being in the Romish ritual. As with this prayer so with others, they were taken not from Romish books, but from some of the earliest liturgies of the Christian Church. The more he regarded the book of Common Prayer, its history, the circumstances under which it was framed, and the contending factions of the times through which it had been brought down to us, the more he blessed God for His providential interference by which it had been preserved to us to the present day. The next testimony was that of John Wesley, who said, "I believe there is no liturgy in the world, either in ancient or modern language, which breathes more of solid Scriptural, rational piety than the Book of Common Prayer, and though the main of it was compiled 200 years ago, yet is the language of it not only pure, but strong and elegant in the highest degree." And in conclusion he would give the opinion of an eminent Baptist Divine, Robert Hall, who said—"The evangelical purity of its sentiments, the chastised fervour of its devotions, and the majestic simplicity of its language, were combined to place it in the very first rank of uninspired compositions." He would now call upon the mover of the first resolution.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL said his lordship had almost exhausted the subject, and left very little for him to say. The society had three associations to his mind. The first was an association with their first Bishop. He was a young man when he attended the first meeting of this society, and listened to the eloquent address of Bishop Broughton. He was now an old man, and yet he rejoiced that the years that had passed had brought success to this committee. The next was that the committee was connected with two of the oldest societies in England. They arose at a time when it was the fashion to say and to believe that religion in England was in a torpid state—in the time of William the Third. They had but few supporters in the first instance, and yet now their ramifications extended over the globe. This fact ought to encourage them to persevere in the face of the discouragements of these thinly attended meetings, and lead them to hope that a like success would attend them here. The third association was that connected with the country from which they derived their origin. It had been thought that there was some opposition between this and another society, but as their Bishop occupied the chair at both societies, this fact ought to dispel any such illusion. This committee was indeed a valuable one, since it distributed through the country a pure and wholesome literature, at a time when the Press was pregnant with works of the most deleterious character. He had lately been travelling through the interior of the colony three hundred and fifty miles from Sydney, and he could bear testimony to the wants of the inhabitants and the benefits conferred by this committee, since it stepped in and furnished all who required it, and made their wants known, with a literature suited to their wants and requirements. He did not desire to speak against the Tract Society or the Bible Society, but at present he believed that he was now addressing a meeting of professed members of the Church of England, and he therefore stated that if they did not attach importance to what the chairman had just laid before them, they were undeserving of the book of Common Prayer, that rich treasury of prayer that had been handed down to them from the earliest Christian Church, and were not Churchmen, but claimed a name to which they had no pretension. Let them think well of this, and if they really desired to be regarded as Churchmen, let them by their acts show that they were so, and give their support to this committee, the main object of which was to distribute not only the Bible, but those admirable prayers contained in the Liturgy of the Church of England. He begged to move, "That the report and treasurer's statement be printed and circulated for general information."

The Rev. G. H. MORETON, in seconding the resolution, said public meetings usually conveyed a very inadequate idea of what a society was doing; and so in the case of this society the attendance to-night was rather in contrast to the importance and the amount of work this institution was doing. The assistance it gave to hard-worked clerical brethren in the bush must be extremely acceptable, and their hearts must be gladdened when in answer to their appeals the carrier brought them parcels of books for their Sunday schools, or grants of money to assist them in repairing their schoolhouses. These grants gave them much encouragement in contending with the difficulties under which they laboured, and in spite of which they frequently achieved successes that in many cases would astonish the public, were the small means at their disposal known. This was the oldest society in the colony; and although it had not been his privilege to know many of its founders and earliest supporters, he regarded them with much gratitude. In connexion with this and its kindred societies there had been some of the most devout sons of God that ever sojourned on this sin-stricken earth, and in carrying out the objects of the society we were in a tangible way bringing ourselves to a realisation of the communion of saints, and into close relation with those servants of God who lived in His faith and fear. The services of the society must be acknowledged in ways other than in providing us with the Holy Scriptures. In these days of doubt, sceptical criticism, and latitudinarianism, it was a great thing to have the Scriptures to fall back upon as a basis that would last when the fabric of creation was crumbling beneath our feet. We ought also to feel thankful for the chastely beautiful style in which the society put forth the Book of Common Prayer, which was so dear to every one. He had at one time rather lax views with regard to the Prayer Book, but when he rose from the reading of Hooper, he [illegible] that it was next only to the Bible, and since then he had ever felt a devout veneration for it. As far as opportunity would admit, he had compared it with the liturgies of the Greek and Latin Churches, and found that the greater part of the services the members of the Church of England now joined in were offered up by God's servants many, many ages ago, long before the church was corrupted. The society, for the reasons he had stated, commended itself to all Churchmen, each of whom in one way or another ought to give it his support.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. A. GORDON moved "That the following be the standing committee for the present year:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, president; secretaries and treasurers, the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney and Mr. Alexander Gordon; committee—the clergy of the diocese, who are subscribers or corresponding members; the Hon. J. Campbell, the Hon. J. Mitchell, Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, Mr. Edward Burton, Mr. M. Metcalf, Mr. J. T. Ford, and Mr. Charles Campbell." To enable the committee to carry out the important objects of the society in a worthy manner it was necessary that they should have all the assistance the members of the Church of England could give. That support must be increased, and he would suggest that every person present recognising the duty that devolved upon him as a member of the Church should, in addition to the support he gave, induce at least one friend to contribute to a like amount. If this were done the state of the society, next year, would be something to afford much gratification. It must be recollected that the society did not confine its operations to the diffusion of Bibles and Prayer Books, but disseminated works of a pure literary character that must be highly acceptable to all readers, and especially to the scattered populations of the interior. It would to them be a great boon if depots could be established in various localities throughout the colony so as to place this wholesome literature within reach of the people, who were now scarcely acquainted with such books. He was from what he had learned by transactions in which he, with the late lamented Justice Wise took part, assured that these works would be eagerly sought for, and be purchased at remunerative prices. This could not be done unless the committee were supplied with the requisite funds; but this afforded one of the best grounds for asking increased contributions. It would supersede the dissemination of literature of a bad class, and supply a want that hitherto had been much neglected.

The Rev. H. KING seconded the resolution, stating that although hitherto he had not given much attention to the society, he would adopt the suggestions of the last speaker, and endeavour to obtain at least one additional subscriber.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. J. P. MACKENZIE, who had been a member of the society ever since its foundation in 1836, spoke of the religious destitution in parts of the interior in former years, and suggested that each member of the society should by letter from the secretary be requested to introduce another member, and to deposit one guinea as a guarantee that he would do so.

The meeting closed with a benediction.

Subscriptions were taken at the door.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	576	10	0
Gin	466	15	9
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	6	0	0
Rum	521	0	0
All other spirits	94	10	0
Wine	115	13	3
Tobacco and snuff	186	14	0
Cigars	26	13	9
Tea	734	13	0
Sugar (unrefined)	0	13	2
Rice	30	0	0
Dried fruits	11	19	2
Opium	93	0	0
Rent	6	5	0
Pilotage	13	1	4
Dues	4	0	0
Ad valorem	816	10	1
Package charge	235	19	0
Total	£3942	17	6

The John Duthie arrived to-day from London, with a cargo of general merchandise.

We have papers from South Australia to the 26th ultimo. The *S. A. Register* says:—

The principal feature to notice during the past month has been the almost entire absence of export orders either for wheat or flour. The neighbouring colonies have been receiving large supplies from Chili and California, and have, in consequence, been almost independent of this colony. For many years past our wheat has been in demand for mixing purposes; but the quality is so inferior this year, and the wheat imported from California is of such excellent quality, that they are using the latter in preference to ours for this purpose. Our farmers continue to hold back their wheat, and many of them have not sold a bushel, and barely enough has been brought to market to supply the millers. Our exports are very small, not amounting to more than half what they have been for the last two years. Prices quoted below represent the last actual transactions that have taken place lately; but were any quantity of wheat offering much lower rates would have to be taken.

Flour.—Lately some retail sales have been made at about £18 per ton, but there is no demand for wholesale lots, and stocks are in excess of any local demand that exists. Sellers would take about £17 10s to £18 10s per ton.

Wheat.—The last sales have been made at 7s 3d, 7s 4d, and 7s 5d per bushel. There is still a demand for home use at these rates, but there are no export orders; and if the quantity offering were not so very limited, these prices could not long be maintained.

The following table gives the exports of flour and wheat from the 1st January to the 17th February, 1866:—

From Port Adelaide.	Flour in tons.	Wheat in quarters.
To Victoria	849	2,130
New South Wales	1,906	4,039
Queensland	1,150	—
New Zealand		1,182
Tasmania	10	—
Western Australia	19	—
Guam	180	—
From the outports, destination not given	464	1,773½
Total	4,578	9124½

This, at the rate of 45 bushels of wheat to the ton, is equal to 6200 tons of flour.

Bran has given way in value, and is not saleable over 1s 5d to 1s 6d per bushel, and that only for home consumption.

Oats and Barley.—Cape oats are in extraordinary demand for seed, and they are hardly to be procured at any figure. Buyers would give about 7s to 8s per bushel for wholesale parcels. Cape barley is much wanted for feed purposes, and is also extremely scarce. English barley is also in demand at about 6s to 6s 6d per bushel.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—During the last week the weather has been cooler, and the supply of most articles under this head has been more abundant. Nevertheless, prices are well maintained, and a good demand exists at current rates.

Copper.—The Burra Company have fixed their selling price at £96 per ton, and the Wallaroo would probably take the same figure.

Wool.—The season is now over. Nearly all the wool ships have sailed, and for the small lots that continue to find their way to market current rates are given.

The *Economist* of December 9th makes the following remarks respecting the trade between France and England:—

The official report on the Commerce of France in 1864 has lately been published, and although the results which it exhibits are very instructive, they are likely to escape attention owing to the voluminous character of the statistics on which the report is founded. We have therefore considered it useful to give the leading results in a condensed form.

To understand the French statistics, it is, however, necessary to explain at the outset that a distinction is throughout drawn between "General Commerce" and "Special Commerce." In the case of imports all foreign and colonial produce arriving in France is classed without reference to origin or destination, whilst under the head of special imports are classed only such produce as has been taken for consumption in France. In the case of exports, the general commerce in like manner embraces all produce exported from France, whilst the special gives the exports only of national and nationalised produce.

Starting with this explanation the following are the returns of the real value of French commerce in 1864, given in millions of francs:—

GENERAL COMMERCE.

	millions.	Excess over 1863. millions.	Excess over average of previous 5 years. millions.
Total of exports and imports	7,329	566 or 8 pr. ct.	1,394 or 23¼ pr. ct.
Imports	3,407	171	561
Exports	3,921	395	833

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

	millions.	Excess over 1863. millions.
Total of exports and imports	5452	383
Imports	2528	102
Exports	2924	281

These figures do not, however, include foreign produce temporarily admitted to be manufactured or otherwise converted in France, the value of which, for 1864, is given at:—imports, 89; re-exported, 198 millions of francs; representing a great application of French skill and capital. But taking only the general results it appears, that in 1864 French exports exceeded imports by 514 millions in the general commerce, and by 396 millions in the special commerce.

As regards British trade with France it appears that our trade both in imports and exports stands as the first in magnitude as compared with that of other nations. The figures are:—

I.—IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.

Great Britain.	Millions.	Compared with 1863.	Compared with 5 years' average.
(General)	680	2 per cent. less	23 per cent. inc.
(Special)	567	4 — —	32 — —
British India.			
(General)	117	10 per cent. inc.	65 per cent. inc.
(Special)	111	17 — —	58 — —

On which customs dues to the amount of 21,476,230 francs were levied on British imports, and 3,389,477 francs on Indian imports.

The extent to which the position of affairs in the United States affected French industry in 1864 is exhibited by the following figures:—

United States.	Millions.	Compared with 1863.	Compared with 5 years' average.
Imports (general)	75	18 per cent. less	65 per cent. less.
— (special)	69	15 — —	65 — —

II. EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Great Britain.	Millions.	Compared with 1863.	Compared with 5 years' average.
(General)	1145	10 per cent. inc.	40 per cent. inc.
(Special)	891	11 — —	55 — —
British Indies.			
(General)	10	47 per cent. dec.	22 per cent. dec.
(Special)	8	50 — —	27 — —
And in the case of America—			
United States.			
(General)	101	6 per cent. dec.	56 per cent. dec.
(Special)	89	11 — —	51 — —

From these figures it would appear that in 1864 the excess of French exports to England over British exports to France was represented by a real value of 465 millions of francs—and that commerce from France to England increased 10 per cent. as compared with 1863, from England to France decreased 2 per cent. as compared with 1863, results trifling in themselves as compared with the enormous increase of both on the average of the previous five years.

The progress and balance of trade between the two countries will be judged from the following figures, representing real values, in millions of francs:—

	British Imports into France. General.	Special.	French Imports into England. General.	Special.
1859	406.7	278.2	774	591
1860	454.2	308.4	806	598
1861	555.1	438.1	619	456
1862	656.1	525.7	854	619
1863	691.8	592.6	1039	790
1864	679.6	567.2	1145	891

The French customs revenue for 1864 was raised as follows:—

Imports	133,413,533
Exports	333,610
Navigation	4,203,362
Other dues	726,445
Salt tax	23,189,821

Total, 161,866,771 francs.

The returns derived from this branch of revenue since 1859 are exhibited as follows:—

	Total. francs.
1859	228,444,965
1860	171,475,403
1861	161,633,420
1862	186,720,371
1863	195,404,234
1864	161,866,771

The report points out that the general result as to 1864 was, considering the circumstances of that year, very encouraging. The civil war in the United States was in progress, a high rate of discount prevailed, and the supply of cotton was deficient. On the other hand, a favourable season reduced the price of grain and of wine.

As regards agricultural produce in France, the report points out that there is a large increase in the demand from England for French fruits, vegetables, &c. On the other hand, whilst France was importing more cattle, and exporting less, the price of meat had experienced an important rise, a result attributed to the increased rate of wages and to a larger consumption of animal food by the labouring classes; and it is gratifying to find the report stating that in this respect France has followed the example of England on a point so important as regards public health and the true economy of labour.

The report suggests that it would be for the advantage of French agricultural industry to diminish the extent of land appropriated to the production of corn, and to apply itself more to the breeding of stock; expressing, at the same time, that this course can be adopted without risk, inasmuch as England and France have become in these times the two great markets to which the corn produce of the world most converge.

As regards the important question of iron and iron manufactures, the report states that whilst foreign imports into France have diminished and exports from France increased, this branch of industry was depressed, so far as price was concerned. This fact is attributed to the patriotism of the ironfounders, and their determination to remain masters of the market; and we do not read without a smile that "La position est glorieuse et difficile a defendre, mais l'energie francaise ne compte pas avec les obstacles et les sacrifices."

ADELAIDE LIVE STOCK REPORT.

[DEAN, LAUGHTON, AND CO.]

Fat Cattle.—Supplies have been abundant, the quality of which was for the most part good. The numbers in had a bad effect on the market, and prices were fully as low as at any time during the season, prime beef realising about 30s to 35s per 100 lbs., while for useful and middling qualities little over store prices could be obtained. We have sold—52 head middling cattle, at an average of £6 6s; 21 head, middling to good cattle, at £7; 7 bullocks heavy weights at £9 5s; 59 head, good to prime cattle at £9 10s; 24 head, middling to good cattle, at £7 3s 6d; 27 head, inferior cattle, at £4 10s. Quotations—Prime heavy bullocks, £10 to £13 15s; second bullocks, £7 to £9; inferior bullocks, £4 to £5 10s; prime cows, £7 to £10; second cows, £5 to £6 10s.

Fat Sheep.—A full supply was yarded, and for the most part of prime quality, to which description business was confined. The demand was brisk, though, in the face of large numbers to hand, prices were fully 1s per head lower than late rates. Quotations—Best wethers, 20s to 23s; second wethers, 16s to 18s.

Fat Lambs.—Are nearly over for the season; a few still arrive but only of middling quality. Best sell at 10s to 12s.

Store Cattle.—We have no transactions to report.

Store sheep.—There is but little inquiry for this description of stock. We have sold 2000 full mouthed ewes, at 11s.

Rams.—We have a good supply on hand from our most noted breeders.

Stations.—Nothing doing.—Adelaide, Thursday, February 22.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most lamentable occurrence took place at the Bland on Tuesday last. A lad named Hadwick, son of Mr. Hadwick, storekeeper of this town, was drowned, as it is supposed, by the horse he was riding slipping into a large dam. The first alarm was caused by Hadwick's horse galloping home to the station without a rider, and covered with mud. As it was evident the horse had been in water, a search was instituted, and the body of young Hadwick was found in the dam above described. The account which has come to hand is very meagre, but there can be little doubt the death was caused by accident.—*Burrangong Argus*.

DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING IN THE INTERIOR.—The *Pastoral Times* of the 24th ultimo says:—A very distressing case has excited the interest of the charitable during the week. A man named Rosetta arrived in Deniliquin, with his wife and two children, in search of work. Failing to procure it here, he went further on, and left his family camped under a hollow log on the bank of the river. They were destitute of money, and almost so of clothing. One solitary blanket was all the mother and infants had between them in the way of bedding. When the case became known, food was supplied from the hospital, but still the poor creature remained night and day under the log. An attack of blight added to her sufferings, but for this, too, she was supplied with remedies. Mrs. F. Marshall took the matter up, and succeeded in getting subscriptions to the amount of £5 or £6, a portion of which has been spent in blankets. During the week, however, the hollow log has sheltered its occupants, no house being vacant for the reception of the woman, but a tent kindly lent by Mrs. Webb is now, or will be erected, and the poor creatures made a little comfortable. We may remind Victorians, who complain of the poor of this colony being sent across the Murray and thence to the charitable institutions at Melbourne, that we too have our visitors. The family in question came from Portland *via* Swan hill, starting with their worldly effects on a pack-horse, who, giving out, had to be sold, and the proceeds were barely sufficient to lead the travellers to here. We very much wish that New South Wales had some refuge for the destitute besides the gaols. We would have given something to have introduced our premier to the hollow log and its occupants. When we first saw it the mother was seated in the entrance hushing her infant fifteen months old, but the little one's fingers would not be still; it wanted its earliest comfort, and the poor mother was trying to wean her pet. The floor of the log was covered with the solitary blanket, and at the further end, where opossums had gambolled for a century, was a pretty child of three years old, whose bright face was illumined by the sun shining through an opossum hole. If legislators could have seen the *menage* they would, we think, have understood that the time for talking about providing temporary accommodation for houseless poor had gone by, and the time of action had arrived. Blink it as we may, there is a large amount of destitution in the country, which must be provided for in some definite way, otherwise it will bear its own fruit in the increase of the criminal class.

LIGHTHOUSES.—A discussion on pile-buildings—though not the *pfahl-bauten* of Swiss lakes—yesterday gave the members of the Assembly an opportunity of displaying their engineering knowledge. A lighthouse is wanted at Cape Jaffa and another at Port Adelaide, and the question is whether they shall be built on foundations of timber and concrete, or whether Mitchell's screw piles shall be used. Our Public Works Department, after their experience of the Glenelg Jetty, seem to be opposed to screw piles; and more than this, they believe there are special reasons why such piles would not suit the proposed lighthouses. They say that in strength and durability the other structure would be best; and of course the Ministry of the day cannot reply to them—"Oh, gentlemen, we understand the matter better than you do; the commissioner of Public Works is a builder, and therefore, although you are in favour of one plan, we shall decide on another." This is more than any Ministry would like to do; and now that the question comes before Parliament it is more than the Assembly likes to do. Mr. Glyde, it is true, ventures to say that screw piles ought to be adopted, and Mr. Goode places his opinion on this subject against the opinion of the engineers; but the House, by a majority of nine, say that they will not interfere in the matter. What the puzzled public would no doubt like to obtain is some information as to the relative cost of the two systems; but this is just the point on which our authorities are silent. We find from the correspondence that existing lighthouses have cost the following sums:—Troubridge Shoal, £9600; Cape Borda, £6360; and Cape Northumberland, £5600. Of the proposed new structure at Port Adelaide, Mr. Gordon, the engineer in England, says that the cost will probably be about £10,000. This is according to the old mode of building. Now, whether the screw-pile structure could be erected for less, even supposing it to be so substantial, is a matter on which no light is thrown. Mr. G. Wells, writing from London, states that the cost of the materials will not be more than £1207 16s.; but he says—"I cannot give an estimate for the erection, being unacquainted with the cost of labour at Port Adelaide; but should this design and estimate be approved of and adopted, I recommend that I send out, with the materials, one of my superintendents, who thoroughly understands screw-pile lighthouse work, at a salary of £600 per annum and his travelling expenses." Here there is a prospect of an indefinite outlay. We should have bought the material for a lighthouse; but who shall say when or at what expense it would be erected? However, whilst the grass is growing the steed is starving. This dispute as to the best lighthouse leaves the unprotected coast as dangerous as before. The wreck of the Admella, the loss of the Agnes with every soul on board except one man, and various other accidents which have occurred, might perhaps have been prevented by a light at Cape Jaffa. The Government should lose no more time over the preliminaries of this very necessary work.—*S. A. Register*, February 22.

FLINTSHIRE HAS STRUCK OIL.—A "Looker-on," in *Rylands' Iron Trade Circular*, November 11th, 1865, states that, "having some personal experience of petroleum, its discovery, its raising, and its refining," he gladly accepted instructions to proceed to Flintshire, lately, for the purpose of examining into certain statements respecting the production of oil in Flintshire. Passing Ceïn (he says) without stopping, although strongly attempted to halt—not by the beauties of the Vale of Llangollen, but by a remarkable pit of cannel coal at Plas Kynaston, just by the railway side—I pushed for Padeswood, a small station about two miles from Mold, in Flintshire, and landed at once in the very heart of the mineral oil region. 'Twas as if I had fallen asleep in the train at Chester, and woke up among the "oil wells," at Enniskillen (Canada West), or Pennsylvania. There was the identical mud, about the same quantity of smell (slightly diminished in strength), the same run of land—the same rough people, the same sort of fires and furnaces, cauldrons, retorts, kettles, stew-pans for oil, and distilleries—the same heap of lime, and the same carboys of sulphuric acid—everything the same but the primeval forest, for the trees are all fast disappearing. Here were the "oil wells," in fact, with all their wealth of production, *minus* their uncertainty in production, and the never-failing crop of open cheating and miscellaneous roguery that springs up from the fattening soil all around them. The stuff they make here is actually petroleum. It has the green colour, the smell, and gives out the same treatment, the same products, saving that it is less rich in turpentine, or that the turpentine it contains has less volatile spirit. The taste is the same, and—well I know it—the effect of tasting it exactly similar. Curiously enough, at the door of the very first refinery I visited, there stood a young girl who had been sent by her mother to beg a small phial of coal oil for her chest. Now I remember seeing the Mayor of London (Canada West) sell a bottle of it for a shilling to a girl at the door of his refinery, for a similar purpose; and I have over and over again known it to be taken for chest and lung diseases, and heard it almost sworn to as having curative effects equal to cod-liver oil. The Indians, indeed, use it for their spavined horses, and those rheumatisms to which the uncomfortably-dwelling savage (a weedy lot are those Red Indians, in spite of all that novelists and travellers tell you) is always liable. It was known a century ago in our Pharmacopœia, as "Seneca oil;" and if you sleep in a shirt saturated with it, as they do in the Toronto Hospital, your aches and pains will surely disappear. There it was, in Flintshire, running out of the receiver from the retort, unmistakably crude petroleum; and this, in my opinion, settles the question for geologists as to its character and the method of its original production in nature. The Coppa Company's works, which lie close to the Leeswood Colliery, from whence, I believe, they draw a portion of their great supply, are neighbouring to the station, and cover seven acres of ground. They are like gas-works on a small scale, only the tanks are under ground. They have 198 retorts, each of 15 cwt. capacity, and sixteen stills; so that they possess a capacity of producing 1500 gallons, equal to 120 tuns, of oil weekly. The shares of this company are chiefly held, I think, in Birmingham, and they have been doing a comfortable ten per cent. business for the last three years, through all the difficulties attendant on the first experiments.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1ST MARCH.

DOWN TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	12. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday a.m.	Sunday p.m.	Sunday p.m.
Great Southern Line	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Newtown	[illegible]															
	Petersham	[illegible]															
	Ashfield	[illegible]															
Great Western Line	Burwood	[illegible]															
	Homebush	[illegible]															
	Haslem Creek	[illegible]															
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	[illegible]															
	Parramatta	[illegible]															
	Blacktown	[illegible]															
	Rooty Hill	[illegible]															
	South Creek	[illegible]															
	Penrith	[illegible]															
Richmond Line	Blacktown Departure	[illegible]															
	Riverstone	[illegible]															
	Mulgrave	[illegible]															
	Windsor	[illegible]															
	Richmond	[illegible]															
Great Southern Line	Fairfield	[illegible]															
	Liverpool	[illegible]															
	Campbelltown	[illegible]															
	Menangle	[illegible]															
	Picton	[illegible]															

This train will stop at stations marked thus * to pick up passengers for stations beyond Parramatta.

UP TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday a.m.	Sunday p.m.	Sunday p.m.
Great Southern Line	Picton	[illegible]														
	Menangle	[illegible]														
	Campbelltown	[illegible]														
	Liverpool	[illegible]														
	Fairfield	[illegible]														
Richmond Line	Richmond	[illegible]														
	Windsor	[illegible]														
	Mulgrave	[illegible]														
	Riverstone	[illegible]														
	Blacktown Arrival	[illegible]														
Great Western Line	Penrith	[illegible]														
	South Creek	[illegible]														
	Rooty Hill	[illegible]														
	Blacktown	[illegible]														
	Parramatta	[illegible]														
Great Southern Line	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	[illegible]														
	Haslem Creek	[illegible]														
	Homebush	[illegible]														
	Burwood	[illegible]														
	Ashfield	[illegible]														
	Petersham	[illegible]														
	Newtown	[illegible]														
	Sydney	[illegible]														

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 12 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations. Trains leave—	Passengers. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Goods. a.m.	Sunday passenger a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ... Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland ... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland Arr.	8 25	....	12 47	....	2 33	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	8 35	....	12 47	2 40	....	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. a.m.	p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 20	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ... Arr.	11 42	....	8 25	....	4 30	....
West Maitland	....	5 5	....	8 35	....	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ... Arr.	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

A STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—"The river," says the old Sanscrit proverb, "is crossed, and the bridge is forgotten." Fourteen days or so of short whist and long flirtations, of bad cigars and pleasant yarns, of hot calms and cold gales, a transfer of cash and billets, and the voyage is over. But the utility, wealth, and importance of such an association as the Royal Mail Company, the admirable system organised for the performance of the duties of every individual serving under it, and the consequent safety with which so many voyages at all seasons are performed, deserve more consideration than is usually given to the subject. In my first lounging fit, I took up the prospectus and the book of regulations of the company, which dates from 1830, and, setting myself to calculate, found that this one company now owns a fleet of 23 steamers, of 45,804 tons, and 11,470 horse-power. These vessels, I calculated, convey on an average some 35,000 passengers yearly, and over 20,000,000 dollars in specie, besides other valuable cargo. There are prizes in such a service. The superintendents made from £1500 to £2000 a-year. The senior captain draws £1200 in cash, and has his living and lodging free. The other captains, with like advantages in other respects, get £1000 per annum. The junior officers are proportionably well paid. There is a home for them at Southampton, where they live at free quarters. In the large steamers there are four or five officers besides the captain, and their duties are strictly defined. The chief officer keeps the log, the second has charge of the treasure, and accompanies the Admiralty's agent on shore with the mails, the third and fourth stow the cargo. A junior officer is never left in charge of the ship at night. There is a goodly crew. On board my ship, which I will call the Nameless, were 53 seamen, 54 engineers, and 23 servants. One might well feel at ease in a vessel so provided.—*All the Year Round.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.—"In patriotic eloquence," says a contemporary, "our American stump-speakers beat the world. They don't stand up and prose away so as to put an audience to sleep, after the lazy, genteel, aristocratic style of British Parliamentary speech-making." We are fully satisfied of the justice of this boast. There is a vigour about the popular patriotic style of American oratory that we are sure has never been equalled in the British Parliament. An interior paper (which we quote at second-hand), in paying a glowing tribute to the eloquence of the Fourth of July orator who officiated in the town where said journal is published, says: "Although he had a platform ten feet square to 'orate' upon, he got so fired up with patriotism that it wasn't half big enough to hold him; his fist collided three times with the president of the day, besides 'bunging the eye of the reader of the declaration, and every person on the stage left it limping.'" That is a style of oratory calculated to leave durable impressions, and to be felt as well as heard.—*San Francisco News-letter.*

A SCOTTISH MINISTER'S TESTIMONIAL.—To all his Majesty's loving subjects who can feel for a fellow-sinner in distress, I beg to certify that the bearer, W. J——, is the son of my old bellman, a man well known in this neighbourhood for his honest poverty and excessive sloth, and the son has inherited a full share of the father's poverty, and a double portion of his indolence. I cannot say that the bearer has many active virtues to boast of, but he is not altogether unmindful of scriptural injunctions, having striven, and with no small success, to "replenish the earth," though he has done but little to subdue the same. It was his misfortune to lose his cow lately, from too little care, and too much bere chaff; and that walking skeleton, which he calls his "horse," having ceased to "hear the oppressor's voice or dread the tyrant's *load*," the poor man has now no means of repairing his loss but the skins of the defunct and the generosity of a benevolent public, whom he expects to be stimulated to greater liberality by this testimonial from—theirs, with respect, &c., WILL LESLIE.—*Social Life in Former Days, by E. Dunbar.*

A BABY IN "OUR HOME."—Not a borrowed baby either—not a sick baby come to be cured, and then go away again. Neither is it a *make-believe* baby, made of rags, stuffed with bran, or of wax, or India-rubber. But it is a *true* baby, just as much alive as a little young kitten or a little calf is alive. It can double up its little fists and scratch its chin as well as anybody in the world; and it can wink, and cry, and kick. It has some little brown hair, and some little blue eyes, and a little white frock, and a darling little worsted sack—and every way it is a nice little creature. And it is our own, to keep. We can watch it as it grows, and be glad when it learns to laugh, and to sit on the floor, and to tumble over on its back and put its big toe in its mouth, and to stand alone, and to walk, and to climb up on the table, and to cut holes with the scissors in its mother's dresses.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
CARPET AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

For this branch of our business we have recently imported a superior class of goods to those usually to be met with in the colony. We are also prepared to submit such assortments as must offer purchasers the advantages of selecting styles and colourings to harmonise with every description of furniture.

We have much pleasure in inviting attention to the following.

RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, for dining and drawing rooms, superb new Persian and other designs.

BRUSSELS CARPETS. In these we have a very large variety, small and large patterns, some entirely new colourings.

PATENT AND EXTRA SUPER TAPESTRY.

STAIR CARPETS, three widths, in Brussels Tapestry and all-wool Twills, both sides alike.

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, yard wide.

PATENT VICTORIA PRINTED FELTS, by the yard. also, in SQUARES WITH BORDERS, from 2¼ yards to 5 yards square.

HEARTH RUGS. We have now a large variety of these, suited to all our Carpets.

WELL-SEASONED FLOOR CLOTHS, For stairs and passages, from 18 inches wide, with borders. For halls, rooms, &c., up to 18 feet wide.

We can with confidence recommend our Floorcloths, they are from the highest reputed manufacturers, and guaranteed perfectly sound and dry, essentials to durability.

DOOR MATS and SLIPS, WOOL RUGS, HASSOCKS, FANCY STOOLS, &c., &c. FIBRE AND COCOA MATTING, all widths SILK and WOOL FURNITURE DAMASKS, PEKIN CLOTHS, REPS, &c.

We have imported for this season a larger stock than usual of the above, and we shall offer them under former prices.

TABLE COVERS, Printed, Woven, and Hand Embroidered, to correspond. Printed Woollen Cloths, Table Coverings, and Victoria Damasks, 2 yards wide, for extra long tables, any length cut.

OIL BAIZES, LEATHER CLOTHS, &c.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, Carpet Warehousemen and Furnishing Drapers.

CARPETS AND FLOORCLOTHS.

HODGSON and ALBERY call the attention of PARTIES FURNISHING to their SUPERIOR STOCK of first-class CARPETS and FLOORCLOTHS, Comprising
RICH VELVET CARPETS, with rugs to match
4 and 5 FRAME BRUSSELS ditto, ditto ditto
PATENT TAPESTRY ditto, ditto ditto
ALL-WOOL KIDDERMINSTER, ditto ditto
VICTORIA BORDERED CARPETS
BRUSSELS TAPESTRY and TWILL STAIR ditto
PATENT FLOORCLOTHS, in every width in TILE, MARBLE, and CARPET PATTERNS
LACE, MUSLIN, and LENO CURTAINS
TABLE COVERS, MATS, MATTING
DAMASK CHINTZ, &c.
HODGSON and ALBERY, FURNISHING DRAPERS, 351, GEORGE-STREET.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.—W. L. SHEARD, 578, George-street, (two doors from Bathurst-street).
Saxony flannel, pink edge, 11½d
Good white calico, 5½d
Stout brown hollands, 6½d
Striped mohairs, 4½d
Fine mixed alpacas, 8½d
Grenadine shawls, 3s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Wax cloth, imitation woods, 1s 6½d, 1¼ yards wide
Richly-worked cambric sleeves, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
Patent French stays, 2s 11d
French bonnet ribbons, 6½d, worth 1s
White cotton hose, 5½d pair
China mattings, yard wide, 7½d
Book muslin, 12 yards, 2s 9d
Boys' fancy caps, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Men's black cloth caps, 1s 6½d
Ditto felt hats, good shapes, 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Boys' tweed trousers, 2s 11d
Men's stout duck trousers, 2s 11d
Fine black doeskin trousers, 12s 9d, worth 18s
Men's fashionable tweed sacs, 8s 9d, worth 12s 9d
Youths' blue serge shirts, 2s 6d, worth 4s 6d
Flannel cricketing hats, 3s 6d, all colours
Infants' silk quilted hats, 2s 9d, worth 5s 6d.
The whole of the above goods can be obtained at the prices advertised; and not having paid the duty, will be found DESPERATELY CHEAP.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—French merinos, 1s 11½d, worth 2s 6½d. French merinos, black, scarlet, new blue, 2s 6½d. French delaine, scarlet, black, blue, brown, 12½d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Rich French glace silks, 1s 11½d, worth 3s 6d. Coloured silk terry velvets, 2s 11d, worth 6s 6d. Ditto ditto velvets, 2s 11d, worth 8s 6d. Black silk velvets, 3s 9d, 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Ladies' plain tweeds, 6½d, 8½d, 10d, 1s. Ladies' checked tweeds, 8½d, 10½d, 1s. Ladies' tweed robes, 12s 6d, worth 18s 6d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Good white sheeting, 18½d to 4s 6d. Plain white book muslin, 3s 11d 12 yards. Yard wide prints, 8½d, 10½d, 1s. Drugget, 1½-yard wide, 2s 11d, worth 3s 9d.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—Ladies' and children's underclothing, cheap. Good stays, 2s 11d, 4s 6d, 6s 6d, 8s 6d. Good straw hats, 12½d, 1s 11d, 2s 11d. Best quality Josephine's, 3s 6d, second quality 2s 11d. The new velvet trimmings for winter dresses. JOHN WETHERILL.

MARKET CLOTH HALL.—The CHEAPEST HOUSE in the colony for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to ORDER.
Good black cloth suits, make and fit unrivalled .. £4 0 0
Black cloth trousers, to order, from 1 0 0
All wool tweed trousers, to order, well shrunk .. 0 15 0
The LARGEST STOCK OF WOOLLENS in the colony to select from.
Note address—484, George-street, opposite the Markets.

BLACK OIL, best quality, on SALE, in lots to suit the trade. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

HOTEL FOR SALE, in the Suburbs, in a leading thoroughfare, doing a good bar business, is substantially built, and stands on 40 feet frontage. Good well of water on the premises. A shop that goes with the hotel is let to a permanent tenant for ten shillings a week. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS NORTON and CO., 400, George-street.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—For SALE, a first-class BREAD AND BISCUIT BUSINESS, with Horse, Cart, and everything requisite for the trade—doing eight bags per week. The most satisfactory reasons for this disposal, with other particulars, on application. CATER and MONKS, Wagga Wagga. March 1st.

TO PARTIES IN SEARCH OF A BUSINESS.—To be DISPOSED OF the stock-in-trade and goodwill of a GROCERY BUSINESS, centrally situated, and with a good family connection. Address GROCER, Post Office.

TO DEALERS and others.—Prime samples CORN, old and new, in lots. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—Superior samples on SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—For SALE, the cargo of the Jennie Dove from Warrnambool, £7 per ton. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

SEEDS.—One guinea collection vegetable Seeds, a season's supply for ½ acre garden. Law, Somner, and Co.

FLOWER ROOTS, hyacinths, tulips, crocus, anemones ranunculus, narcissus, and bulbs in great variety.

SEED LIST for 1866.—Our priced list is now in the Press, will be sent free to any address in the colony on application. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., British and Colonial Seed Warehouse, 260, Pitt-street.

RED Llamas Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, Seed Barley, On SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen.

SEED POTATOES, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores 239, Pitt street (down the gateway.)

LUCERNE Seed, Clovers, Rye-Grass, Prairie Grass, Couch Grass, English grasses. Hilton Browne and Co.

GARDEN Seeds of all kinds, Wholesal and Retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores 239, Pitt-st.

LING FISH and White Herrings, to land ex Pak Wan and Granite City. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO COMPANY'S (LIMITED) PHOSPHATIC GUANO, containing 70 per cent. Phosphate of lime, £8 per ton, bags included.

The use of this wonderful fertiliser will nearly double the crops of wheat, hay, and all kinds of garden produce; it will increase both quantity and quality of fruit, and keep the trees in a healthy state.

It is invaluable for root crops and pasture lands; by applying it to the latter at the rate of 1 or 2 cwt. an acre, it will largely increase their carrying capacity, and improve the quality of the meat, butter, or milk produced from them.

It is the cheapest and most lasting manure that can be used, and requires only a trial to make it supersede all others.

Testimonials sent free by post on application. RANDOLPH NOTT. Sydney Depot, 477, George-street South.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON. Tinned and Untinned. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the International Exhibition of 1862. This is the oldest manufacture in the galvanized iron trade, it having been established at Messrs. J. and E. Walker's, Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1842, and for some years was sold under the name of the late firm of Morewood and Rogers.

It is now to be obtained through all merchants, and only of WILLIAM LEE, Sole Agent, 74, King William-street, London.

Observe the Brand as follows:—"Walkers, G 'anchor' O, Gospel Oak, Tinned." "Crown, double B Gospel Oak Untinned."

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

700,000 FEET Baltic, American and Colonial Timber
DOORS, Sashes, French Casements, &c.
MOULDINGS, Architraves, Skirtings, Staff Beads, &c.
ENGLISH OAK, 2 to 1 inch, and Cedar
COLONIAL PINE, G. and T. Flooring and Lining, Shelving, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, Bends, Junctions, Syphons, Trays, &c.
CEMENT, best Portland at reduced price
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 5 feet to 9 feet long
MOREWOOD'S GALVANIZED TILES, 24, 26, and 28 gauge.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, Parramatta-street. N.B.—Pottery, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS.—On SALE, by the undersigned, a DOUBLE ROYAL PRESS, by Clymer and Dixon, nearly new, and in splendid condition. Price £70. A. CUBITT, Bridge-street, Sydney.

RICHMOND.—For SALE, a FARM containing about 164 acres, with a cottage and outbuildings thereon, called LITTLE CLARENDON, adjoining the Common, and situate about one mile from Richmond. Apply to RICHARD COLEY, Solicitor, Windsor.

DARLINGHURST ROAD. — FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE, opposite the grounds now being laid out attached to the mansion of W. W. Billyard, Esq.—For PRIVATE SALE, a newly erected highly finished family residence, containing—wide hall; dining-room, upwards of 30 feet in length, and divided by folding doors; drawing-room, 23 x 17, six bedrooms, two kitchens, storeroom, pantry, wardrobes, and every family convenience.

The premises are built of brick and stone, are slated, and have a very handsome elevation, with spacious balcony and verandah in front, from which a beautiful uninterrupted view is enjoyed.

Terms:—One-third cash; residue, if desired, may remain on the property.

Cards to view and full particulars may be obtained on application to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

LANDED PROPERTY.—The FARM contains ten acres of rich alluvial land, all under cultivation, upon which are erected a very comfortable shingled COTTAGE, dairy and fixtures, piggery, and every other convenience necessary for a comfortable homestead; it is subdivided by paling fences into very convenient paddocks. There is an excellent Orchard of young trees in full bearing, about thirty orange trees, with pears, apples, and other choice fruit trees. There is a quantity of corn now in cob, which could be taken at a valuation; a never failing supply of water. Apply to JAMES DUFFIN, 21, King-street.

STORE SHEEP.—For SALE, and delivery at Clifton, Darling Downs, Queensland, the following sheep: 10,000 store wethers, 2, 3, and 4 years old. 6,000 maiden and four-tooth ewes. W. B. TOOTH. Strathmore, Glebe Point, Sydney.

HONEY.—A most superior sample, in barrels and tins, small lots, 4½d per lb. J. SIMMONDS, 104, Sussex-st.

STORE SHEEP.—
6,000 maiden ewes, Darling Downs
4,000 2 and 4-tooth ditto, ditto
6,000 full mouthed, ditto
10,000 store wethers, ditto
10,000 ditto, ditto
3,000 ditto, ditto
9,000 ditto, Peel River
5,000 ditto, Walgett.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE CATTLE.—1000 bullocks, 3, 4, and 5, very superior, now on the road near Dubbo, and deliverable anywhere to suit purchaser
500 Speyed Cows, and 500 Bullocks, near Glen Innes.
1500 very good mixed, or 1000 Bullocks, near Glen Innes
1500 mixed, in fine condition, near Table Land
3000 mixed, near Armidale, fine large framed cattle
1000 mixed, in good condition, near Glen Innes
500 bullocks, or 1000 mixed, near Armidale
Several very choice lots on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

NEW ZEALAND.—PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH.—FOR POSITIVE SALE, THE BENOPAI SHEEP RUN, comprising 20,000 acres of well-grassed land, abundantly watered, naturally bounded on two sides by the Waiopai river, and the remainder, partly by a natural boundary, but mainly by a fence of Moreton's patent wire with iron straining posts, &c., &c.

Distant by a good road of 25 miles from the shipping port of Blenheim, and seventy miles from the city of Nelson.

A post office is established on the station.

18,234 acres of the above are freehold

150 acres of which are timbered, and

3000 acres fenced with Moreton's patent wire, and subdivided into paddocks; about 50 acres being sown with English grasses.

A substantial timber-built dwelling-house, of 12 rooms, with kitchens, out-offices, garden, &c.

Ditto ditto ditto, 6 rooms.

Wool shed, including covering for 1500 sheep, wool presses, &c.

Dipping apparatus, boilers, and all conveniences for washing 10,000 sheep per day.

Cottages on various parts of the station.

Cottage and 30-acre paddock, sown with English grass, near the town of Blenheim. With these will be sold, About 15,000 sheep, of mixed ages and sexes.

Working bullocks, horses, &c., and everything necessary for the perfect working of the station.

For full particulars apply to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, excellent Buggy HORSE, any trial, £12. LARTER and CO., Coach Builders, Castlereagh-st.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

A CAPITAL Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS; £30 the lot. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts.

STRONG Dogcart or Buggy HORSE; £16, 5 years old. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-street.

CROYDON PHAETONS.—Just landed, a small lot of Double seated Basket and Metallic Phaetons, to be sold from £25 to £30 each. BURT and CO., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

FOR SALE, a light, roomy OMNIBUS, and four-wheel Car, with license. Four horses, Car, and Omnibus, all in good working order and complete. Apply Timekeeper, 'Bus stand, Glebe.

SADDLES and Harness of every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts.

A BARGAIN.—First-class PONY, Dogcart, and Harness for SALE. Mr. Evans, Bank-st., Chippendale

PONY for SALE.—For Sale a quiet well-bred Pony, accustomed to children; price £4. Apply at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Establishment, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS Spring Cart and Horse, cheap, warranted sound. LARTER and CO., Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, second hand Sociable, in first-rate condition. Adams and Webber, Old Foundry, Newtown.

FOR SALE, price £25, a magnificent thoroughbred Boar-hound DOG Pup, lately brought over from England by the owner; age, eight months; height at the shoulder, twenty-eight inches. Can be seen on application at Mr. BETTS'S Grocery Stores, 294, Riley-street South, Surry Hills, three doors from the corner of Fitzroy-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Cattle
Fat Sheep.

At the Victoria Yards, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Ivory and Aldcorn to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
100 head fat cattle.
Also,
400 very prime fat wethers.

Fitzgerald's Horses.

100 Head, at the Camperdown Yards.

THIS DAY, 6th, and FRIDAY, 9th March.

BURT and CO. are instructed by R. M. Fitzgerald, Esq. to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on the 6th and 9th March,
In equal lots,
100 horses.

Fat Sheep.

Weekly Sale of Wethers from the flocks of Messrs. Christian.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers, the first of a fresh flock, and superior to the last few lots.

Colonial-bred Rams.

On FRIDAY next, the 9th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock,
20 choice young rams, bred by H. B. Fitz, Esq., of Darling Downs.
These sheep are the produce of imported stock, and from a famous stud flock in the Downs, formed over twenty years since and constantly recruited with the best importations of fine woolled sheep that could be procured.

Fitzgerald's Horses.

At the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
50 young horses.
Without reserve.

Pure Merino Rams.

Just landed.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
4 pure merino rams, from the world-renowned flocks of Thomas Sturgeon, Esq. the Elms Grays, Essex, England.
These are young, healthy sheep, and have been landed in excellent condition, and will be found on inspection to be of equal class with former importations from Mr. Sturgeon's flocks.

Imported Negretti Sheep.

For Positive Sale, FRIDAY next, the 9th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Meyerfeld and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of their famous shipment of PURE NEGRETTI SHEEP, viz.,
20 rams, bred by Count Sternberg, of Randnitz, Silesia
4 ditto, ditto Baron Schachten, Germany
4 ewes, ditto ditto, ditto.
Also just landed,
15 ewes, from the famous flocks of Messrs. Wenzel and Baron Von Vlisinggraeff, in Mecklenburg.
These sheep have been much admired, and are equal in quality to those already sold, which have cut from 18 to 25 lbs. of wool the rams, and 14 to 18 lbs. wool the ewes.
Flockowners will do well to give this sale their careful consideration, as there is little chance of another opportunity to purchase such valuable sheep again, at prices so much below their real value, and entailing a heavy loss to the importers.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses.
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, Hay, Straw, &c., at 10 a.m.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. E. C. Robinson to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
164 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, from the noted station of J. C. Lloyd, Esq.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. R. Smith to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Stores, at 2 o'clock, about 200 cases seasonable fruits.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Watches, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
New and second-hand clothing
Fancy goods, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Barlow, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Substantial furniture and effects, comprising chairs, tables, pianoforte, engravings, sofas, iron bedsteads, toilet tables, ditto glasses, washstands, cooking stove, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.
Offices—King-street.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

In the Insolvent Estate of W. Jessett and J. Murphy; also, under distraint for rent.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee and others, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 141, King-street East,
Superior and useful household furniture, large tables, chest drawers, couches, chairs, iron bedsteads, stretchers, horse-hair mattresses, bedding, dials, kitchen utensils, and effects.
Terms, cash.

Insolvent Estate of Butcher and Down.

THIS DAY, 6th March, at 11 o'clock.

To Ship Joiners, Carpenters, and others.

On the Premises, Underwood-street, off New Pitt-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee to sell by auction,
Ship's companion, three cedar settees, joiner's materials, nails, screws, ironmongery, deal boards, hardwood, pine, &c.
Terms, cash.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

The Property of a Lady leaving the colony.

To Parties Furnishing, and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mrs. Irwin to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Useful household furniture and effects, consisting of
Brass 4-post bedstead, mattress, palliasse, and curtains
Chest drawers, Brussels carpet
Dress-table and glass
Hair-seated chairs and couch
Dining table
Glass, china, and plated ware
Chiffoniere sideboard
Ornaments, choice engravings
Dinner and breakfast service
Tinware, holloware
Galvanised tubs and buckets
Baths, cooking stove, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, March 7th, at 11 o'clock

At Enmore, Newtown, near the Railway Station.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, &c.
Powerful Harmonium, by Alexandre
Drawing and Dining-room Furniture
Valuable Oil paintings and Engravings
Electro-plate, Glassware
Bedroom Furniture
Ornaments, Vases, Curtains
Hooded Phaeton
Handsome Bay Horse, accustomed to single and double Harness, perfectly quiet and free from vice
Silver Mounted Harness, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from J. Walker, Esq., to sell, by auction, at his residence, on WEDNESDAY, March 7th at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
On view on TUESDAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, on an early day.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE of 74 CASES MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE,
Consisting of
SUPERB DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, covered in Satin Damask
Oval, Loo, Card, and Occasional Tables
Walnut Canterburies and Whatnots
Elegant Walnut Chiffonieres, with Plate-glass Doors and Backs, and Marble Tops
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Substantial Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Suites, covered with real Morocco Leather
Telescope Tables, with Patent Screws
Dumb Waiters, &c.
FRAMEWORK.
Drawing and Dining Room Furniture, in the white
Towel Horses, Commodes, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Marble-top Washstands and Dressing-tables
Toilet Glasses
Wardrobes, Chests Drawers, &c.

JUST LANDED ex STRATHNAVER, from LONDON.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A superb shipment of first-class English furniture.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 6th March.

To Drapers
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery and ready-made clothing.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 6th March.

To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of hats and caps, comprising
Drab livingstones
Drab dunedins
Drab felt soft crown brightons
Drab felt universities, soft crowns
Drab felt brightons, soft crowns
French felt hats, assorted colours
Drab shell hats, 4-inch brim
Blue cloth caps, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 6th March.

To Tailors
To Woollen Drapers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An assorted invoice of
Coatings
Broadcloths
Trouserings, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

First Lot to be offered.

On account of whom it may concern. Damaged by sea water.

Congou and Orange Pekoe Teas.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
The first lot to be offered.
Ex Metaris, from Melbourne, transhipped from the Ellen from Hongkong,
FGL & Co.,
2—11 half-chests congou
3—4 boxes, each 12 lbs., orange pekoe
FG & Co. over L & Co.
2 boxes, each 18 lbs., pekoe
FGL & Co.,
1—8 packages, each containing 4 boxes, congou.
2—12 boxes orange pekoe, each 12 lbs.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 8th March.

Preliminary Announcement.

Important Sale by Auction of Grocery, Teas, Sugar, Tobacco, &c.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
Sugars, teas, parcels of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, tobacco, &c., &c.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.

The Fine Fast-sailing Schooner, ESCORT, 129 97-100 Tons Register,
*** Now lying at the Grafton Wharf, where intending Purchasers are invited to inspect her.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 9th March.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
The fine schooner
ESCORT,
built at Torquay, in 1849, of the best English oak, copper-fastened throughout. Her dimensions are
Length 87 1-10
Breadth 18 3-10
Depth 11 7-10
She was classed A1 for 12 years, and renewed for 6 years, she is consequently just off the letter, but could, no doubt, be replaced if desirable, at no further expense than the ordinary fees for official examination.
She is most faithfully built, and is perfectly tight and stanch. She was constructed of the very best materials, regardless of expense, to the order of her present owner, and has always been carefully handled. In the latter part of the year 1864 she was remetalled in London, and at the same time examined and thoroughly renovated.
Although registered 129 97-100 tons, she will carry fully 200 tons dead weight such as coal, &c., and it is worthy of notice that she will shift without ballast, even with considerable weight on deck.
☞ She is abundantly found in boats, stores, &c., and in addition to having very good suit of sails, she was furnished, just previous to leaving England, with an almost complete suit, new, as well as new fore rigging and head gear, chains, &c. She is in every respect a first-class little vessel, fit to trade to any part of the world.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her, as she now lies discharging cargo at the Grafton Wharf. Captain Jeffrey, who has had command six years, and is extremely sorry to part with her, will be happy to furnish every information respecting her.
Inventory in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Household Furniture.

Glassware, China, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engravings, Ornaments, Bagatelle Board, Kitchen Utensils, Sundries, &c.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th March.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Mrs. W. Lowe to sell by public auction, at her residence, No. 55, Glebe Road (nearly opposite the Post-office), on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, &c., consisting of
Dining and side tables
Cane-seated chairs, easy chairs
Fenders and fire-irons, oilcloth
Handsome walnut-wood drawing-room suite, consisting of oval table, couch, 2 easy chairs, 6 balloon-back chairs, reading chair, whatnot, and canterbury
Mahogany book-case, glass front
Brussels carpet and hearthrug
Polished steel fenders and fire irons
Engravings, ornaments
Bagatelle table, complete
Four-post and single iron bedsteads and curtains
Horsehair mattresses, palliasses
Feather bolsters and pillows
Dressing tables, dressing glasses
Washstands (marble top, &c.), and services
Chests drawers
Chairs, towel-horses
Matting, carpets, blinds
Glassware, platedware, cutlery
Dinner, tea and breakfast services
Kitchen utensils
Sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 7th March, 1866.

EARTHENWARE
CHINA
GLASSWARE.

To Earthenware and Glass Dealers, Buyers of China, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, 1866, at 11,
Invoices of the undermentioned goods, viz.:—
EARTHENWARE.
TEAS—printed, F. B., &c.
PLATES—willow, printed, &c.
Toilet sets—green, blue, F. M., &c.
DISHES, BAKERS, jugs, bowls, &c.
Ornaments, water bottles, &c.
CHINA.
Breakfast sets, enamelled, W. and G., blue, holly wreath, &c., &c.
Cups and saucers, egg cups, dishes, blue figured, &c.
FINE CUT GLASSWARE.
Tumblers, decanters, spirit stops
Green hocks, port and sherry wines
Claret, champagnes, liqueurs
Half-pint tumblers, S. W. tumblers, &c.
*** Positively without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 9th March, 1866.

GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1866, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 6th March, 1866.

At the Stores of Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., Spring-street.

WHITE SPANISH CORKS
GINGERBEER CORKS
FINE LONG WINE CORKS
WOOLPACKS
RATTANS
WHITE LEAD and COLOURS.

To Bottlers, Chemists and Druggists, Warehousemen, Chairmakers, Painters, Oil and Colourmen, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, THIS DAY, 6th March, 1866, at 11,
The undermentioned goods, viz.:—
2 bales white Spanish corks, damaged
18 ditto gingerbeer ditto
4 cases fine long wine ditto
6 bales woolpacks, slightly damaged
3 tons rattans
600 kegs white lead and colours.
For positive sale.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY, 8th March, 1866.

Important Auction Sale of Useful Household Furniture and Effects, Valuable Library of Books, &c., &c., At Cheverells, the residence of William Harbottle, Esq., Elizabeth Bay Road, off Macleay-street.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Antique Gothic Furniture Cabinet, 300 years old
Bedroom Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads
Marble-top Washstands and Dressing Tables
Brussels Carpet, 50 feet by 20 feet
Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Curtains, Oilcloth
Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Valuable TELESCOPE on stand, with 3 inch object glass, magnifying power up to 236, nearly new
Very Choice Oil Paintings and Engravings
LIBRARY OF BOOKS, comprising a Select and Valuable Collection of Volumes, some very rare, and Works of great interest, viz.—
Encyclopedia Metropolitana, 30 vols., half bound morocco
Ditto Americana, 14 vols.
The Pamphleteer complete, 15 vols.
Superb Edition Swift's Works, 19 vols., calf
Splendid Library Edition Waverley Novels, notes, illustrated, 25 volumes
Pictorial History of England, 8 vols., with index
Complete Edition Hobbes' English and Latin Works, by Sir W. Molesworth, 16 vols.
Superb Edition of C. Dickens' Works
Works of Dr. Johnson, 12 vols.
Lives of Eminent Scotchmen, 9 vols.
Standard Library Cyclopædia, 4 vols.
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, published Oxford, 1632
Works of Travel, by Dr. Barth, Ellis, Stephens, &c.
And a great variety of other Valuable Works
China, Glassware, Ornaments, Platedware
Kitchen, &c., Furniture
Patent Mangle, Ironing Stove, Dressers
Tables, Refrigerator, Filter, Bath
Folding Bagatelle Board, Circular Race Game
Croquet Game, Foils, Masks, &c., &c.
A First-class DOUBLE BARREL GUN
Best REVOLVER, full size, in rosewood case, new
Very Superior American Buggy, by Cook, nearly new, with hood and shifting seat, for two or four persons
Excellent Dogcart
Best Silver-mounted Harness, by Alderson and Sons
Best Hogskin Saddle
First-class Horse
Excellent Milch Cow, &c., &c.
On View TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

To Parties Furnishing, Librarians, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from William Harbottle, Esq. (who is leaving the colony for England), to sell by auction, on the premises, Cheverells, Elizabeth Bay Road, off Macleay-street, Potts' Point, on THURSDAY, 8th March, 1866, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
For particulars see catalogues.
Luncheon at 1 o'clock.

. The Buggy, Dogcart, Milch Cow, Horse, and Harness will be sold at half-past 12 o'clock.

The Books at 3 p.m.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

FINAL CLEARING-OUT SALE of
Household furniture
Fancy goods
Gilt clocks
Bohemian ornaments, and
Sundry goods,
in consequence of the Lease of premises being disposed of to the Caxton Printing Office. Possession to be given up to-morrow, Wednesday.
CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 6.

FIREPROOF IRON SAFES,
With patent detector locks.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 fireproof iron safes.
Without reserve.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 6th.

LAST DAY'S SALE.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

Handsome Drawing-room Suite, in Crimson Damask
Ditto ditto, in Green Damask
Dining-room Suite, covered in Morocco
Bookcase, Wardrobe
Half-tester Iron Bedsteads
Dinner Services
Toilet ditto
Maple Framed Engravings
Chests of Drawers, Washstands
Electro-plated Ware
Office Furniture
Iron Safes
Fixtures, Fittings
Cottage Pianoforte
Cremona Violin
Self-acting Organ, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. will hold a final sale by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, when the remainder of the goods in their rooms will be cleared off.
Without reserve.
All goods not removed before the sale will be sold.

WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 11 o'clock.

Prout's Farm, Canterbury, near Ashfield.

Horses, Cows, Calves, Pigs, Turkeys, Poultry, &c.
Corn Cracker, Chaff Cutter, Ploughs
Farming Implements, Carpenters' Benches
Dairy Utensils, Drays, Carts
Dogcart, Harness, and Sundries.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Russell Blacket, to sell by auction, at his Farm, Canterbury, in consequence of the expiration of the lease and sale of the freehold, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the live stock, implements, drays, carts, harness, &c., &c.

Damaged Inverness Capes.

WEDNESDAY, March 7th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, WEDNESDAY, March 7th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex City of Sydney, Hughes, master, from London.
On account of whom it may concern,
JA&Co. in diamond,
746—One case
60 men's witney inverness capes.
Case lined, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale of Floor Cloths.

To Upholsterers
To Carpet Dealers
To Furniture Dealers
To Buyers for the Interior, and others.

WEDNESDAY, March 7th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 7th, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases floor cloth, just landed, viz.:—
5 cases 8-4 wide
5 cases 4-4 ditto
5 cases, 2-4, 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, assorted.

No reserve. Terms at sale.

Spars.

To Mastmakers, Timber Merchants, and others.

THIS AFTERNOON.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3
Without reserve,
80 spars, 30 to 80 feet.
Terms at sale.

Wine and Brandy.

In the Estate of Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co.

WEDNESDAY, 7th March.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Official Assignee in the Estate of Messrs. Prost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
Ex St. Louis,
L 29— 4 quarter-casks brandy
K 29— 49 cases ditto
M993—196 ditto ditto
D 38— 2 hogsheads ditto
V 44— 4 cases claret
P 935— 17 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Clearance Sale of the Stock and Machinery of the Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 6th March.

Highly Important Notice to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, Engineers, and others.

Oregon Timber, various
Colonial Pine, ditto
Cedar (sawn), ditto
Sashes, Doors
Mouldings, Turnery.

N.B.—The Yard having been let, and possession guaranteed to the incoming tenant on 10th March, it will be necessary that those who purchase at this clearance should take delivery of their respective lots prior to that date.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, 6th March, at 3 o'clock,
The whole of the stock of colonial and foreign timber, manufactured articles, &c., comprising
Oregon deals, boards, scantling
Colonial hardwood, sawn and otherwise, prepared for builders
Colonial pine, all sizes
Ironbark logs and girders (a few), well seasoned
Cedar boards and scantling
American clear pine shelving, &c.
Colonial-made pine doors, all sizes
Ditto ditto cedar ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto French lights ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto pine sashes ditto, ditto
Architraves, mouldings, &c., various designs
Skirting
Turnery of every kind.
After which,
The valuable plant of machinery, in full working order, and comprising:—
One 8 horse-power portable engine
One 20 ditto ditto engine, with oscillating cylinders and 2 boilers
One tubular boiler, 12 horse-power, with all the necessary shafts, drums, wheels, pulleys, spare gear, &c.
Catalogues of this sale are now being prepared, and may be obtained from the Auctioneers, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, on Monday and day of sale.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Great Unreserved Clearance Sale at the Stores of S. A. Joseph, Esq., George-street, on THURSDAY, 8th March, and FRIDAY, 9th ditto.

Attractive Announcement to Merchants, Wholesale Dealers, Retailers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Export, Ironmongers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Stationers, and the Mercantile Community of Sydney generally.

Immense Stock of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Wines, Spirits
Ale, Porter
Paper, Stationery
Perfumery, Fancy Goods
Sundries
Teas, Sugars, Coffee
Rice, Spices, Candles
Tobacco, Cigars
Three-bushel Bags, Woolpacks
Office Furniture
Fittings, Iron Safes.
Soap, Weighing-machine, &c.

In consequence of removal from the Premises at present occupied by him.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from S. A. Joseph, Esq., to advertise for unreserved sale by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th and 9th March, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of his large stock of general merchandise, principally new importations, and of a quality and description well suited to this market.
Catalogues are being prepared, and will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY and following days.
Terms at sale.

Fine New Season Kaisou Congou.
Entire Cargo of the Amaranth, just arrived from Foochow, comprising—
1781 Chests
2350 Half-chests
1500 Boxes.

For Absolutely Unreserved and Peremptory Sale, by order of the Importer, A. S. Webster, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 7th March.

Highly Important and Attractive Announcement to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, Speculators, Buyers from the neighbouring Colonies, and the Mercantile Community generally.

N.B.—Sample Packages will be at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on MONDAY, 5th instant, in order to give intending buyers ample time to inspect the various lots.

The Teas per Amaranth range from good medium to the finest Kaisou Congous, and comprise a fair proportion of chests, halves, and boxes. They were selected expressly to the order of Mr. Webster, who from his long experience as a Merchant in Sydney must be considered an excellent judge of the requirements of the Colonial Market.

Special Notice to the Trade and other Buyers.

The Auctioneers, at the request of the importer, beg to notify to the trade that the promise of unreserved sale now given will be unconditionally fulfilled.

The cargo of tea ex Amaranth is for positive sale without the slightest reserve. Each No. will be put up and sold on its merits to the highest bidder.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by A. S. Webster, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Amaranth,
The entire cargo of fine new season Kaisou congou, comprising

No.	Chests.	W. Half-chests.	Boxes.
1—	..	193	..
2—	100	..	..
3—	173	..	..
4—	50	..	..
5—	50	..	..
6—	85	..	..
7—	..	100	..
8—	..	100	..
9—	..	134	..
10—	..	50	..
11—	..	50	..
12—	..	50	..
13—	..	54	..
14—	..	100	..
15—	..	100	..
16—	..	100	..
17—	..	152	..
18—	50	..	..
19—	50	..	..
20—	50	..	..
21—	78	..	..
22—	50	..	..
23—	56	..	..
24—	..	100	..
25—	..	100	..
26—	..	142	..
27—	..	..	100
28—	50	..	..
29—	50	..	..
30—	50	..	..
31—	70	..	..
32—	..	100	..
33—	..	112	..
34—	..	..	287
35—	..	..	115
36—	..	..	241
37—	..	..	207
38—	..	..	227
39—	..	..	200
40—	..	..	153
41—	..	100	..
42—	..	100	..
43—	..	88	..
44—	..	100	..
45—	..	100	..
46—	..	125	..
47—	50	..	..
48—	50	..	..
49—	50	..	..
50—	50	..	..
51—	50	..	..
52—	50	..	..
53—	71	..	..
54—	..	100	..
55—	..	100	..
56—	..	100	..
57—	..	100	..

As will be seen from the above detailed list, the lots, though numerous, make up altogether but a small cargo, and afford to those who are precluded by the limited extent of their business from purchasing largely, an opportunity of securing to themselves the whole of each chop, and as the sale will be entirely without reserve, the auctioneers hope to see a full attendance, as the importance of an unreserved sale of a well-selected cargo of tea in the present state of the market cannot be over-estimated.

Arrangements have been made at the Auction Rooms, enabling parties to liquor teas at ONE MINUTE'S notice. Samples will be sent to any buyers who may notify their wishes to the auctioneers, at any time prior to sale.

Buyers for export will be furnished with bonded certificates, and will be allowed storage for fourteen days, rent free.

Terms at sale.

The Brigantine TRIUMPH,
A1 at Lloyd's.

TUESDAY, 6th March.

To the Mercantile Community of Sydney, parties interested in the Intercolonial, Coasting, or Island Trades, and others.

For SALE without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
The British-built brigantine
TRIUMPH.

This vessel has now arrived from Newcastle, and is open to the inspection of parties in want of a very handy and suitable vessel.

The Triumph carries a large cargo (150 tons dead-weight) on a draught of only eight (8) feet, rendering her well adapted for the coasting or Island trade.

The Triumph was newly coppered before leaving London a few months since, and is abundantly found in sails, having two complete suits of those most required; she sails fast and goes to sea without ballast, and would prove a valuable investment to any one about to engage in the Okitika, New Zealand, or Northern trade, where her light draught, large carrying capacity, and speed could be made available.

An inventory can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, from whom also all further particulars may be ascertained.

Terms at sale.

Tea ex Amaranth.

Special Notice to the Trade.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. beg to remind the trade, speculators, and others, that the samples of the
FINE TEAS,
Ex Amaranth, are now on view at their Rooms, George-street,
For unreserved sale.

Californian Wheat
Chilian Flour
Chilian Wheat.

On WEDNESDAY, 7th March.

To Millers, Bakers, Flour and Grain Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

At the Stores, Margaret-street.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Margaret-street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Egeria,
2900 bushels fine new Californian wheat, slightly damaged by sea water.
Ex Alfred Ray,
800 bags Chilian flour, each 100 lbs
200 ditto wheat.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

New and Seasonable Shipments, ex
Strathraver
Iron Duke
Duke of Sutherland.

On FRIDAY, 9th March.

For Unreserved Sale (as usual).

Important Notice to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, Warehousemen, Shippers, Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
267 packages men's, women's, and children's new, seasonable and fashionable boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, March 12th, at 11 o'clock.

By Order of the Official Assignee, R. H. Sempill, Esq.

In the Insolvent Estate of M. D. Cohen, Tobacconist, Corner of Bridge and George streets.

Viz.—
Stock-in-Trade of
Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff
Meerschaum and other Pipes
Fancy Goods
Shop Fixtures, Fittings, &c.

To Tobacconists, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by public auction, on the premises of M. D. Cohen, tobacconist, corner of Bridge and George streets,
The whole of the stock-in-trade of
Tobacco, cigars, snuff
Meerschaum and other pipes
Fancy goods
Shop fixtures, fittings, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Terms, cash.

WOOLLAHRA.

COMFORTABLE FAMILY COTTAGE, situate at the junction of MONCUR-STREET with MORRELL-STREET, and close to the CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, POINT PIPER ROAD.

TITLE.—The residue of 99 Years Lease.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March,
That well and faithfully-built stone cottage residence, with shingled roof, situate at the junction of Moncur-street with Morrell-street, and containing passage and five good rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room; the rooms are very conveniently arranged, and two of them are of unusually large size.
The house is throughout in excellent order, and is now tenanted by Mrs. Menzies.
EXCELLENT WELL OF WATER.

☞ The position of this property is excellent, commanding a delightful view, and within easy access of the city.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
To Close a Partnership.
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That Compact and Valuable Station,
ERIDGE,
situate on the STAR RIVER, and comprising Eridge East, Eridge West, and Tarcola, together with 200 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th March,
That valuable pastoral property,
ERIDGE,
situate in the district of NORTH KENNEDY, QUEENSLAND, on the STAR RIVER, and comprising Eridge East, Eridge West, and Tarcola; 8 BLOCKS of UNDENIABLE SHEEP COUNTRY consisting of good sound ridges, downs and open undulating country, thickly grassed with blue barley and a great variety of other grasses, as well as saltbush and herbs, splendidly watered by the STAR RIVER, taking in all the heads of that River and its tributaries, from 15 miles above its junction with the Burdekin, and bounded by the properties of Messrs. Allingham, Hervey and Somer, and Cunningham.

ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES 50,000 SHEEP.

The improvements are substantial, and consist of two huts and detached store, together with large stock yard, capable of working 2000 head of cattle, the whole of the drafting yards being fitted with swing gates; milking and killing yards, calf pen, detached horse yard and three-rail paddock for horses.

With the Eridge Station will be sold 200, more or less, HEAD OF CATTLE, including three good bulls, the produce of imported stock, a quiet well-bred herd.

With the above cattle there are about 400 head on agistment, which purchasers can elect to continue on under agreement, or they can be removed.

. Stores, working cattle, drays, implements, and 16 broken-in and 7 head of unbroken horses, to be taken at a valuation.

This really valuable property is only distant about 55 miles from the port of Cleveland Bay, to which there is a steamer now running from Sydney, and where a boiling-down establishment is about being opened, there being a good Government road from the station to the port. In addition to the above is the new recognised fact of
AN EXTENSIVE AND PAYABLE GOLD-FIELD,
in the immediate neighbourhood, and which has already attracted the attention of the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES and the AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, both of which Banks have now branches at Cleveland Bay. The access of a large population must doubtless provide

A GOOD MARKET FOR FAT STOCK.

The character of the station, its large grazing capabilities, and the smallness of the stock, combined with the fact of the sale being
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED,
renders this an opportunity not to be lost sight of by any in quest of a good opening for PASTORAL INVESTMENT.

STORE SHEEP.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS MERINO SHEEP, IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Terms.—Half-cash; residue by approved bill at six months' from day of sale, with bank discount added.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by T. E. Lance, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of March next, if not previously sold by private contract,
ALL HIS SHEEP, IN NUMBER 11,500, MORE OR LESS, now running on certain lands, of which the lease is about to expire, on FLYER'S CREEK, in the neighbourhood of CARCOAR and ORANGE. THE SHEEP TO BE DELIVERABLE to the order of the purchaser anywhere WITHIN 250 MILES OF ORANGE.

Mr. BREWSTER begs particularly to call the attention of squatters to this opportunity of purchasing a large lot of REALLY FIRST-CLASS PURE BRED MERINOS, and to point out that they are a WHOLE lot, not drafted from a larger number. They are almost entirely of the stock of the late William Lawson, Esq., of the Hon. Thomas Icely, Esq., of N. P. Baily, Esq., and of R. Lowe, Esq.

THE SPECIFICATION is as follows:—

EWES.—2 years old	.. ..	1430	
3 ditto ditto	.. ..	1800	
5 ditto ditto	.. ..	1880	
Aged	.. .. ..	1240	
			6350
WETHERS.—2 years old	.. ..	1700	
3 ditto ditto	.. ..	500	
			2200
WEANERS.—About mixed sexes	.. ..		2900
RAMS.—Well bred	.. .. ..		111
TOTAL SHEEP, MORE OR LESS	..		11,561

Inspection is invited early in March.
N.B.—THERE HAS BEEN NO SCAB IN THIS DISTRICT FOR TWENTY YEARS.

FOUR HOUSES, NORTON-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 prompt,
FOUR HOUSES on the east side of Norton-street, Surry Hills, numbers 6, 8, 10, and 12, each containing two rooms and a kitchen, with separate yards, and a back entrance to each from a passage on the south side of the terrace.
The houses are two-storied, in a high and healthy part of Surry Hills, a little to the westward of Crown-street. They are in good repair, always tenanted, and known in the neighbourhood as the property of the late Mr Benjamin Hodgson. Weekly rental, twenty-six shillings.
Title satisfactory. Terms at sale.

25 NEW SHARES IN THE FREEMASONS' HALL YORK-STREET.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. W. W. BUCKLAND.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt, by order of the official assignee,
25 new shares in the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, Sydney.
These are preferent stock, receiving 8 per cent. per annum dividend before the old stock receives anything.
Terms, cash.

FREEMASONS' HALL, YORK-STREET, SYDNEY.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MR. W. H. ALDIS.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
50 shares, each £5 paid up, in the Freemasons' Hall Company.
SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.
10 shares, each £10 paid up.
Terms, cash.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PERSONAL EFFECTS.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. B. Cole, Esq. (in consequence of his early departure from the colony), to sell by auction, on the premises, Albion House, corner of Crown Road, Miller's Point, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th of March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the household furniture and personal effects, comprising
Four pianofortes, drawing-room suite, loo table, canterbury, card tables, easy chairs, dining-room chairs and tables, sideboard, chiffoniere, framed engravings, carpets, clock, dinner services, dessert service, glass, electro-plated ware, bagatelle board; double-barrel gun, by Mortimer; the contents of five bedrooms, comprising iron bedsteads, beds, bedding, chests of drawers, washstands, &c.; kitchen utensils, harness, saddle, poultry, doves, &c.
Terms, cash.

IMPROVED FARM, AT CONNOLLY'S BUSH, ABOUT TEN MILES FROM SYDNEY, KNOWN AS COLLINS'S.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
A farm of 21 acres 2 roods 20 perches, being lot 12 of the subdivision of the Connolly Bush Estate, famous in the district for the fertility of the soil and quality of the timber. This portion is bounded on the north-west by a line bearing north-easterly 24 chains 50 links to the N.E. boundary fence of John Laycock's portion of Connolly's Bush, and on the N.E. by that fence 10 chains, a little more or less. It is separated by a road from Gardiner's farm, which adjoins Tuckwell's. A road leading into Sir Thomas Mitchell's road to Wollongong forms one boundary.
About 10 acres has been cleared and cultivated. A three-roomed verandah cottage, built of slabs and weatherboarded, with shingled roof, forms part of the improvements. Fruit trees have been planted, and plenty of good water on the farm.
All fenced and divided into paddocks.

SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA CLUB HOUSE.

T. W. BOWDEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sales Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 prompt,
Four valuable building sites for first-class residences in the best part of Castlereagh-street, part opposite, and others in the immediate vicinity of the Victoria Club House.
Lot 1—Is bounded on the south by the residence of the Honorable John M'Farlane, M.D., having a frontage to Castlereagh-street of 22 feet, by a depth of 74 feet.
Lot 2—Adjoins lot 1, the frontage to Castlereagh-street being 24 feet 6 by 74 feet deep, the northern boundary having that frontage to Hosking-place, admitting of a carriage entry to the rear in any part that may be considered most desirable.
Lot 3—Is bounded on the south by 74 feet frontage to Hosking-place, with 26 feet to Castlereagh-street, and is bounded on the north by 74 feet of lot 4.
Lot 4—Has a frontage to Castlereagh-street of 25 feet, bounded on the south by lot 3 seventy-four feet, and on the north by premises now in the occupation of Dr. A'Beckett 74 feet.

☞ On the two last named lots are some buildings long known as Robinson's Cottage and outhouses, for many years considered a very desirable residence, but now totally eclipsed by the handsome and modern style of first-class houses in front and on either side. The purchaser of each lot will be entitled to such portions of the said cottage and outbuildings as may be within the limits of his lot as shown upon the plan.
☞ Title satisfactory. Terms, liberal.
Plans on view at the rooms.

Peremptory Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

"THE TERRACE,"
HUNTER'S HILL.

A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED MARINE VILLA, together with 1 ACRE AND A HALF OF GROUNDS, with considerable frontage to the Parramatta River, close to the Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known well-finished STONE-BUILT VILLA occupied by Mr. Cook, beautifully situated on the Parramatta River, opposite the mansion and grounds of W. Wright, Esq.
The house contains spacious dining and drawing rooms, five bedrooms, dressing-room, kitchen, laundry, store-room, &c.
The grounds, about an acre and a half, extending to the Parramatta River, are beautifully terraced and planted with shrubs and fruit trees.
☞ The position of The Terrace is one of the most valuable at Hunter's Hill, commanding a lovely and picturesque view of the charming scenery for which this locality is so famous.
The property must be sold, and inspection is invited, for which purpose cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms.
The steamers call at the wharf to and from Sydney twenty-four times daily.

TERMS.—Half cash, half mortgage, if desired.

POSITIVE SALE.

SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 129, South Head Road, on the South-west Side, a few feet from Crown-street, now occupied by Mr. Myers, at a rental of £78 per annum, previously by Mrs. Stewart.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Ireland to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 16 feet to the south-west side of the South Head Road, 68 feet distant south-easterly from Crown-street, reserving right of way, 3 feet wide by 29 feet, on the south east boundary, on which is the shop and dwelling, No. 129, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, built of brick, on stone foundations, containing shop and 5 apartments, with flagged yard, &c., at the rear; water laid on.
☞ This property fronts the business side of this great thoroughfare, close to Crown-street. The premises are in thorough repair, and substantially finished.

Terms:—Half of the purchase can remain on mortgage at 8 per cent.

UNRESERVED SALE.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Thomas Peate.

Suburban and Country Properties.

UPPER PADDINGTON.
LOTS 12 AND 13 OF SECTION 2, Alexander's subdivision, 40 feet frontage to the South Head Road, with a depth of 99 feet.
LOT 29 OF SECTION 2, 20 feet frontage to James-street, at the rear of the above, depth about 130 feet.
. The whole of the above form a beautiful site on the Heights of Paddington, for one or two houses.

ANGLESEY, WAVERLEY.
LOTS 21, 22, 57, and 58 of this subdivision, having 100 feet frontage to two roads, with a depth of 296 feet.

VILLAGE OF ROSEVILLE,
ROSE BAY.
LOTS 25 to 35 SECTION 2, having 478 feet to Beaumont-street, with a depth of 145½ feet, upwards one acre and a half.
LOT 7, SECTION 1, 40 feet frontage to Beaumont-street, depth of 145½ feet.

CASTLE FORBES,
PATRICK'S PLAINS,
County of Northumberland.
SMALL FARM, having 6 chains 60 links frontage to Lockyer's Road from Maitland to Singleton, with a depth of 23 chains.

EAST GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.
Allotment 4 of SECTION 10, fronting Brougham and Victoria streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above described properties, plans of which may be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CROWN-STREET.

VERANDAH COTTAGE, No. 198, CROWN-STREET, at the junction of Berwick lane, a few yards north of Liverpool-street.

GREENWICH, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, one of which has frontage to the river, opposite Birch Grove, near Ball's Head, Parramatta River, part of Green's subdivision.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
The following freehold properties.
LOT 1.—CROWN-STREET.
All that piece of land having frontages as follows:—
24 feet to the east side of Crown-street,
40 feet to Berwick-lane;
on which is that verandah cottage, No. 198, Crown-street, containing four rooms, with kitchen or cellar in the basement, yard, outbuildings, &c., at the rear.

LOT 2.—PARRAMATTA RIVER.
All that parcel of land being lots 63 and 64 of Green's subdivision, near Ball's Head, bounded on the south by O'Connell-street, 116 feet; and also,
All that parcel of land being 50 and 51, bounded on the north by O'Connell-street, 110 feet; on the east by lot 52, purchased by Spears, 113 feet; on the south by the Parramatta River, 115 feet; and on the west by Albert-street, 100 feet to the commencing corner.

. These pieces of land occupy a valuable position. The latter has an extensive deep-water frontage to the Parramatta River, adjoining the public wharf, and is close to the Summerville Dock and to Green's farm.
Plans on view at the Rooms, where further particulars can be obtained.

Terms at sale.

CROWN-STREET,
TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, between the Cricketers Arms Inn and Mr. Beatson's butcher's shop, in the centre of the business portion of the town.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, having frontages of 28 feet to
CROWN and BORELLI STREETS,
WOLLONGONG,
with a depth of 330 feet, on which is a comfortable well finished verandah cottage, built of weatherboards, brick-nogged, containing lobby, 5 good rooms, and 2 spacious attics above; capital yard, paddock, well of good water, &c., at the rear.
☞ The above is known as the property of Mr. Monoghan, and to occupy a valuable business position, in the centre of Wollongong.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATION,
PARRAMATTA ROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TWO COTTAGES and BLOCK of LAND, near Mrs. DUNSMURE'S PROPERTY, and about five minutes' walk from the HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATION, at present occupied by NICHOLLS and FRANCIS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, being lots 1 and 2 of HENRY SPARROW BRIGGS' subdivision at HOMEBUSH, having 102 feet frontage to the PARRAMATTA ROAD, with a depth of 300 feet, upon which are erected TWO SMALL COTTAGES containing each two apartments.

This property is situated only a short distance from the HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATION, and is worthy the attention of parties in search of a site or small investment in this suburb.
☞ Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BRISBANE WATER.

SUPERIOR FARM and HOMESTEAD, WYONG CREEK, adjoining the property of ALLAN MACPHERSON, Esq., about 10 miles from the TOWNSHIP of GOSFORD, and well known as belonging to Mr. JAMES O'NEILL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land situated at WYONG CREEK, on the MAIN ROAD leading from MAITLAND to GOSFORD containing, by admeasurement, 100 acres.
THE IMPROVEMENTS COMPRISE A NEWLY ERECTED weatherboard DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 6 well-finished rooms, with detached kitchen, dairy, stable, large stockyard, &c.
50 ACRES OF THE LAND are cleared and under cultivation, and about 30 acres enclosed with paling fence.
The land is of the very best description in the district, having yielded on an average upwards of 60 BUSHELS of MAIZE to the ACRE, and only twice cropped.
☞ This is a very desirable little FARM and HOMESTEAD only about twelve miles from WATER CARRIAGE, with a good road the whole distance, and the auctioneers would strongly recommend parties in search of a farming property of this description to inspect it prior to day of sale.
The land is well watered, rich soil, and the improvements substantial and complete. The position being on the main road from Gosford to Maitland, at the junction with the Wyong Creek Road, it affords a capital opening for combining with agricultural pursuits the profits of a store or public-house. The Brisbane Water steamers run to Gosford on the Tuesday and Friday of every alternate week, and there is constant communication also by sailing vessels.
Terms—One-half cash, residue may remain secured for a term on the property.

By Order of the Executrix of the Will of the late Mr. William King.

PETERSHAM.

CAPITAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE and upwards of 5 ACRES of Land, on the Swamp and Illawarra Roads, opposite Dr. NATHAN'S well-known Orchard, about half-a-mile from the
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 5 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches, being Lot 6 of Section 1 of Plan 2 of Division No B 2 of the Petersham Estate, together with all the improvements thereon, including a good brick built Dwelling-house on stone foundations, containing 6 rooms, skilling or kitchen, stable, &c., at the rear.
The land is all substantially fenced, well watered by a creek, and also by a well (45 feet deep) near the house. About 2 acres are cleared.
☞ This property would be invaluable to a market gardener, or to parties seeking a good homestead near a railway station. The land is first-rate, and the improvements substantial and complete, fit for the residence of a respectable family. The property must be sold.
TITLE unquestionable. Full particulars may be obtained on application to George Evans, Esq., solicitor, King-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PETERSHAM ESTATE,
Near the Cook's River Road.

TWO BLOCKS of LAND, being the following Lots of the original Subdivision of the Petersham Estate:—

	a.	r.	p.
Lot 37, Block B3, containing ..	8	2	22
Lot 41 and 42, Block B3, containing ..	19	0	4

These Lots are about ONE MILE FROM THE NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION, close to the Frankford Estate, the property and residence of Mr. Samuel Cook, formerly belonging to Mr. Mitchell, and to the properties of Messrs. Smedley, Price, Chalder, Metcalf, Payton, and other first-class properties. They are only about four miles from Sydney by a good road; and as they will be POSITIVELY SOLD, are worthy the attention of those desirous of securing a LARGE BLOCK OF LAND as a site for a SUBURBAN RESIDENCE favourably situated.
They could be subdivided with considerable advantage into smaller lots, but peremptory instructions have been received to dispose of them in the original lots.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable blocks of suburban land, near the
NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

TITLE.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to John Dawson, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Splendid Investment.

Suburban Property.
In the immediate vicinity of the Township of Mudgee.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of March next.

CROSSING and COX have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March next ensuing, at the Mudgee Hotel, Mudgee, at 12 o'clock prompt,
All that piece or parcel of land situate in Market-lane, commencing 41½ chains from the west boundary of the township of Mudgee, and containing by admeasurement one and a half acre, more or less, together with all improvements erected thereon, consisting of a substantially built brick house, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, and servant's room, six-stalled brick stable; the whole being enclosed with a substantial three-railed fence, and watered with a well of pure and permanent water.

☞ The above very valuable property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others, the house, until lately having been licensed as an inn, and as such would always command a good trade, being just on the outskirts of the town, where there is a first-rate turn out for teams, and commanding the whole of the traffic to and from the Western districts.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

15 VALUABLE FARMS,
On the Clarence River.

For Sale by Auction, without reserve.

FRIDAY, 23rd March.

MR. HENRY MAURICE has received instructions from Mr. P. C. Greaves to sell by auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock, at the Grafton Auction Rooms, Prince-street, Grafton, Clarence River,
The property known as Mr. W. Johnson's pre-emptive purchase, on the South Arm, and Coldstream, Clarence River, in farms of 40 acres and upwards.
Such an opportunity of purchasing first-class farms on the best agricultural river in the colony seldom presents itself, and the auctioneer can assert without hesitation that the above property contains some of the richest brush land on the Clarence River.
All of the fifteen farms have large river frontages.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, March 12th.
At 11 o'clock sharp.

To Railway Contractors, Builders, Farmers, Draymen, Blacksmiths, and others.
Important and
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, DOBBINS, DRAYS, HARNESS, BLACKSMITHS' BORING AND BLASTING TOOLS, WOODEN BUILDINGS, STORES, FURNITURE, &c.

At the Enoggera (Brisbane) Water Works.
The Working Plant of Messrs. Donovan and Hulse, the Contractors for the Reservoir.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
and Completion of Contract.

W. H. KENT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Donovan and Hulse, Contractors for the Reservoir of the Water Works, to sell by auction, on the Works at Enoggera, on MONDAY, March 12th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of their valuable plant, viz.,
26 head heavy draught horses, in first-class condition, accustomed to dobbin and dray work
14 sets trace harness, with spring bars and dobbin chains, all complete
5 ditto shaft ditto
21 dobbins, all in good repair
22 barrows, &c.
5 drays
Water carts and spring carts
Chaff machine, corn crusher, &c.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, comprising,
1 36 in. bellows
1 anvil and bench vice
15 pair tongs
21 fullers and swedges
2 hand hammers, and 1 9-lb. hammer
1 set taps and dies
1 ditto shoeing tools
Lever brace, iron dogs, wheel traveller, &c.
QUARRYING TOOLS, viz.,
Sinking and spalling hammers, steel drills, iron jumpers, picks, malls, gads, wedges, scrapers, crowbars, iron and copper stemmers, tempering hose, snag chains, &c.
A lot of splitting tools, beetles, &c.
30-foot Californian pump, in good working order
4 dozen American axes, new
2 ditto No. 5 Birmingham (Laidley's) shovels, new
A large variety of picks and shovels, lately in use
A quantity of iron and steel
2 3½-Manila falls, double and single blocks to match
2 10-inch iron sheaves, with bolts, specks, and chains, complete, for horse road
A large quantity of wooden buildings, lately erected, and in good repair
A quantity of pine planks and other loose timber.
FURNITURE, viz.:—
Iron bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, looking glasses, safes, and a large assortment of kitchen utensils, suitable for an hotel or boarding-house
1 American (double size) stove, capable of cooking for 150 men
And a variety of sundries too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.

The auctioneer, in calling the attention of the public generally to the above important sale, would especially draw notice to the superior description of horse stock, which for dobbin and dray work cannot be equalled in the colonies. The proprietors have with great care and sound judgment, selected their stock from the markets of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Their condition is first-class.
Intending buyers can have the opportunity (up to day of sale) of testing the staunchness of each horse, by applying to the owners on the works.
The dobbins and drays, harness, and other plant are in capital working order, as will be seen on inspection.
Luncheon will be provided.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1471779

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. PETER HANSLOW are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, No. 10, Cleveland-street, Chippendale, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., and proceed to St. Peter's Cemetery, Cook's River. N.B.—No circulars issued. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. HENRY LINDEN are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, River View Cottage, Burwood, and proceed to the Cemetery, Petersham, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, the 7th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 60, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—GOOD SAMARITAN.—No. 3 Division of the Sons of Temperance.—The members of the above society are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late departed WIFE of Brother T. STOREY. Members to meet THIS DAY, March the 6th, not later than half-past 3 p.m. JAMES COOK, W.P.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 2nd March, 1866.

PRINTED PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—The following Printed Public Documents can be obtained from the Government Printing Office, on payment of the rates set opposite each.
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

4th Monthly List—2nd Session of 1865.

	Price per Copy s.	d.
ACTS.		
Additional Customs Duties, 29 Vict., No. 14	0	3
Consolidated Revenue Fund, 29 Vict., No. 12	0	3
Duties on Colonial Spirits, 29 Vict., No. 15	0	3
Scab in Sheep Continuation and Amendment, 29 Vict., No. 13	0	3
BILL.		
Verdicts Amendment Act of 1866—Mr. Buchanan (230)	0	3
DESPATCHES.		
Sydney Branch Royal Mint (207), (208), each	0	3
RETURN TO AN ORDER.		
Civil Employés and their Salaries (209)	1	1
REPORT.		
Origin and Progress of the Railways of New South Wales (11)	3	8
REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE.		
Exchange of Land, Scots Church, Sydney, Legalizing Bill (199)	0	9
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bank Liabilities and Assets, 31 December, 1865, (*218)	0	3
Colonial Treasury Accounts—Report of Board of Audit (204)	0	6
Estimates for 1866 (216)	2	6
Estimates for 1866 and Supplementary Estimates for 1866—Message No. 13 (242)	0	3
Harbour of Port Jackson—Commission to inquire into Condition of (213)	0	3
Paris Universal Exhibition — Representation of British Colonies at (*212)	1	1
Police—Distribution of, 1st January, 1866 (210)	0	6
Superannuation Act of 1864—Account Current for 1865 (*217)	0	3
Supplementary Estimates for 1865 (206)	0	9
Weekly Abstract of Petitions, No. 10 (235)	0	3

The above rates do not include postage.
N.B.—Twenty five per cent. discount allowed to the Trade.
Payment, in all cases, to be made in advance.

The Treasury, Queensland, 17th January, 1866.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN BRISBANE OR SYDNEY, AND BATAVIA OR SINGAPORE, VIA TORRES' STRAITS.—The Queensland Government having in contemplation the establishment of a Monthly Mail Service between Queensland and Great Britain, via Torres' Straits and Singapore, sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 25th of June, 1866, for the conveyance of the English Mails, monthly, for a period of three or five years, from and to Brisbane and Batavia, calling at Port Denison and Cape York.

Persons tendering are invited to state the amount for which they would be disposed to extend this service to Singapore and Sydney; and separate offers will be received for Monthly services between Singapore or Batavia and Cape York and between Cape York and Brisbane.

Tenders to state the amount of passenger accommodation of 1st and 2nd class, the tonnage, horse-power, and speed of the steamers to be employed, and whether propelled by screw or paddles; also to state the time at which the service can be commenced.

The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board, whether British, colonial, or foreign.

The vessels will be required to convey the officer in charge of the mails free of cost.

Tenders for this service being called for the purpose of being laid before the Queensland Parliament, the Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The contractor and two sureties (whose signatures must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of the contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office, or by applying to Messrs. JULYAN and SERGEAUNT, Crown Agents, 6, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London.

Tenders to be addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, and marked "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails via Torres' Straits."
JOSHUA P. BELL.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
John Watkins, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
For FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.
Invested Funds, £3,212,000.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The following are among the special advantages which this company offers to intending insurers:—
SECURITY, the LIFE RESERVE alone exceeding £1,666,000.
Policies protected from the operation of the INSOLVENT LAWS under especial Act of Parliament.
GUARANTEED PARTICIPATION in PROFITS without any LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.
Great facilities for TRAVEL, the Company having Agents and Branches in every part of the world.
LOANS on Life Policies granted on liberal terms.
VOLUNTEERS' Policies not vitiated by actual service in the colony.
THE HALF PREMIUM system of making payments peculiar to this Company.
Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from any of the agents.
FIRE INSURANCES granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto .... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office New Pitt-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

COOKE, ZOYARA, and WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS, Pitt-street.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 6.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE.

In introducing this mammoth combination to the citizens of Sydney, the management take pleasure in referring to the moral import intended to be conveyed.

Innocent recreation has ever, by the rigid professors of morality and discipline, been considered a wholesome incentive to the mind and body, when judiciously administered, in moments of relaxation from the graver duties of life, labour, study, and the pursuits of emoluments, in the ordinary occupations of life.

To unbend the attention from the toils, turmoils, and vicissitudes of everyday life to proper subjects of diversion and amusement, lends a zest that will increase application, and be more advantageous than the solitary pleasures of seclusion or the open dissipations of life. Public entertainments given ostensibly as amusements are often given regardless of the amenities of life and morality, and thereby many persons, whose presence would elevate and purify, have been compelled to withdraw their patronage from public representations. To obviate all such objections, it is the intention of the proprietors to revive the Ancient Circus of the Greeks and Romans, in all its pristine beauties and elegancies, and to present a series of brilliant Olympian exploits which, while they will gratify and instruct, will stimulate youth to the adoption of such athletic amusements, equine and gymnastic, as will tend to the proper development of the body as well as the mind. So cautious will be the selection, that the tender father, the affectionate husband, or admiring lover need not fear that the blush of modesty will be affected by any exhibition presented within the arena.

The high managerial position of Mr. James Cooke (director of this mammoth establishment) will be sufficient guarantee that he will present to the citizens of Sydney an entertainment worthy of their patronage.

The combination of the three companies—
MR. JAMES COOKE'S
Royal Circus,
from Astley's Amphitheatre, London;
MDLLE. ELLA ZOYARA'S
European Circus,
from all the principal cities on the Continent;
and
MR. JOHN WILSON'S
Mammoth Circus and Hippodrome,
from North and South America,
form a galaxy of
TALENT TOTALLY WITHOUT PARALLEL,
and fraught with every feature requisite to give full effect, and characteristic of scenes pourtrayed by the indefatigable
CORPS OF ARTISTES
whose prowess in the most intricate exercises of the profession stands
PRE-EMINENT AND UNDISPUTED.

Amongst the grand constellations may be found
The Premier Equestrienne of the age,
MDLLE. ELLA ZOYARA.
The sensation created by this brilliant equestrienne culminated in a furore in the gay metropolis of France and England; never before had there been witnessed such a combination of art, grace, skill, and daring. Royalty caught the infection, and night after night were the Imperial liveries seen hovering within the porticoes of the Porte St. Martin. The syren notes of Grisi and other celebrities lost their attraction, and the incomparable Zoyara once again elevated the cirque to its ancient favour and splendour.

MDLLE. ELOISE,
The beautiful and graceful lady rider.

MDLLE. GEMMA,
the youthful equestrienne.

THOSE BRIGHT PARTICULAR STARS,
MESSRS. ROSS and CARLO,
THE UNDISPUTED CHAMPION ACROBATS OF THE WORLD!!!

MR. JAMES COOKE,
the Royal Jester, who has had the honour of appearing thrice before Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

MR. JOHN BARRY,
the great Somersault Rider;

OLMA,
the Octomeraculousus, or Eighth Wonder of the World.

MR. JAMES LEROY,
THE CHAMPION HURDLE RIDER.

DON LEON,
the youthful Gymnastic Wonder

And a host of general performers,
Together with the celebrated
TRAINED BLACK HAWK HORSE,
OTHELLO.

THE EDUCATED MULES,
Pete and Barney,
who never fail in their performance and comic tricks to produce the most uproarious bursts of laughter and applause.

All in one Grand Pavilion, illuminated with gas, combined with all the luxuries of a first-class theatre.

Prices of admission:—Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; parquette, 2s. No Pit.
Children under 12 years of age half-price to all parts of the house.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock, doors open one hour previous.
Gentlemanly ushers will be in attendance, and an efficient police force to maintain the strictest order.
Carriages may be ordered at 10.45.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Sole Lessee..............Mr. R. Tolano.

CONTINUED AND ASTOUNDING SUCCESS of MR. W. O'NEIL
the
CHAMPION COMEDIAN,
and
GEM OF THE EMERALD ISLE,
in his wonderful impersonation of
SHAUN THE POST,
in the
GREATEST DRAMA OF THE PRESENT DAY,
ARRAH NA POGUE,
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
SHAUN, THE POST, a Wicklow carman, with the song of "The wearing of the green," and dance his celebrated Irish Jig...........................M. W. O'NEIL.
ARRAH MEELISH, nicknamed by the peasantry "Arrah-na-Pogue," with the songs of "Terence's farewell," and "Erin my country,"..........................Miss HARRIET GORDON.

To conclude with the screaming Farce of
THE KISS IN THE DARK.
Mrs. Pettibone........................Miss Harriet Gordon
Mr. Pettibone...........................Mr. J. P. Hyde.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; upper boxes, 2s; gallery, 6d.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.
Box Office open from 11 to 3.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to the Music Director, Mr. D. CALLEN, Masonic Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21st.
ASSOCIATES are requested to be punctual at practice THIS EVENING.
H. N. MONTAGU, Hon. Secretary.

CHURCH MUSIC AND CHURCH CHOIRS.—A LECTURE upon this subject, practically illustrating the former and conveying hints upon the latter, will be delivered by Mr. F. J. IRONSIDE, in the Free Church of England, Bourke-street, THIS EVENING.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Directress, Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.
Stage Manager, Mr. C. W. BARRY.
Treasurer, Mr. C. V. Howard.

Engagement of the eminent artiste
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.
Such triumphant success hitherto unknown
ARRAH NA POGUE.
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION.
BARRY SULLIVAN,
in his original character of
SHAUN THE POST,
supported by the
GREAT STAR COMPANY.

PIT—ONE SHILLING.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
ARRAH NA POGUE,
or THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
Shaun the Post, a Wicklow Carman, his original character.................Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN
With the song of "The Wearing of the Green."
Colonel Bagenal O'Grady, The O'Grady....his original character.........................Mr. Fitzgerald
Winterbottom, a valet....his original character....Mr. J. R. Greville
Beamish M'Coul, The M'Coul..his original character.... Mr. Ireland
Mr. Michael Feeney..his original character..Mr. Harwood
Major Coffin, an English officer..his original character.. Mr. C. Walsh
The Sergeant....his original character....Mr. Hammond
Patsy........his original character..........Mr. Marsh
Tim Cogan..his original character..with Irish jig....Mr. Stanley
The Secretary.........................Mr. J. J. Welsh
Arrah Meelish (nicknamed "Arrah-na-Pogue," or "Arrah of the Kiss"), with the song, "Erin, my country"..her original character .. Mrs. Robert Heir
Fanny Power, of Cabinteely..her original character.. Mrs. J. R. Greville
Katty, her original character, with Irish jig..Miss J. Milne.
Peasants, Peasant Girls, Soldiers, &c.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
by Mr. W. J. Wilson and assistants.
Machinery by Mr. Renno.
Properties by Mr. Hyndes.
Box Office open from 12 till 3.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.
Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street.
GREAT ALTERATIONS AND ATTRACTIONS.
Madame SOHIER has, since her arrival, re-arranged the groups and figures, and decorated the rooms in the most gorgeous style.
Just added, faithful likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. KINDER and BERTRAND.
OPEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.

THE CRESCENT CITY MINSTRELS perform in streets of Sydney every evening. Price what you like.

ST. PHILIP'S M. I. SOCIETY.—Debate TO-NIGHT, at 7.30.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to notify that he has opened a SELECT CLASS for the tuition of DANCING once a week, FRIDAYS. Juveniles, at 4; adults, at 7 p.m.

MR. W. CLARK'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, TO-MORROW EVENING, Wednesday, 103, Elizabeth-street, near King street.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHARLES READ'S Quadrille Party, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Assembly Rooms, William-street.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—Mr. EDWIN H. COBLEY has the honour to announce he will give a grand CONCERT, at the School of Arts, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst. Particulars early.

ESTABLISHED 23 Years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma, dated 1836, Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar, children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
N.B.—Thirty years' practice.

TO THE BALD!—CARANGARA BLACK OXIDE OF COPPER POMADE.—The wonderful property of this preparation for strengthening and restoring the hair, even in cases of total baldness, has now been proved beyond all doubt. Prepared by the sole agent, E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. Caution! beware of spurious imitations. The genuine will have his signature on each label.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

HOMŒOPATHY.—W. LARMER, Homœopathic Chemist, 323, George-street. Tincture Cases, containing 24 remedies, 15s. each. Prescriptions faithfully prepared at very reduced prices. 323, George-street.

DEEFER'S EUREKA HAIR DYE, patronised the last 5 years, as being equal to any imported. Perfumed Lavender Water, long Hair Pins, &c. E. DEEFER, Hairdresser and Perfumer, 302, George-street.

BILE, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, &c., &c.—Instant and permanent relief from the above, by taking NORTON'S VEGETABLE PILLS, in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each. 646, George street.

RATS and MICE instantly destroyed by the "Magic Paste," and no disagreeable smell; 1s. pot.
A. J. WATT and Co., 534, George-street.

SHELLAC and FRENCH-POLISH for SALE, W. LARMER, Chemist, 323, George-street.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented and manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Spasms, Neuralgia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, immediately relieved, and most cases cured, by FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. It is largely employed in hospital and private practice by the highest members of the medical profession as a remedy of intrinsic value in the above diseases. In tropical climates it is used, par excellence, as the remedy in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.

The Right Honorable Earl Russell graciously transmitted to me, R. Freeman, the inventor and manufacturer of Chlorodyne, the following extract of a despatch from Acting Consul Webb, dated Manila, September 17th, 1865.—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in epidemic Cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous testimonials from the most eminent members of the medical profession enclosed with each bottle; also full and explicit directions. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by the inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., and by all chemists. None genuine without the words, "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" on the stamp around each bottle.

Wholesale agents, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glues. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Female Complaints.—In all irregularities the most diffident, after a single trial, will place implicit confidence in Holloway's medicines. The ointment should be rubbed on the bottom of the stomach and back whilst taking the pills. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

CHIMNEY-PIECES in Keen's or Portland Cement; chimney-pots, 5s 6d each, at GEORGE WACEY'S, Modeller, 163, Castlereagh-street, near the Prince of Wales Theatre.

SPICED BEEF, packed in casks; Split Peas, Sperm Candles. HENRY FISHER and SON.

FISH. Fresh Fish.—Salmon Trout, 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins. HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

CASES of assorted Salmon Trout, Perch, and Bream, 4 dozen, 1 lb. tins. HENRY FISHER and SON.

SARDINES (½-boxes). Fresh Herrings, Split Peas. HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

CEDAR BOARDS, inch and inch and quarter, 18s per 100 feet. H. FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

TAYLOR'S STOUT, in hogsheads. Bottled Porter and Ale. H. FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS for SALE or Hire, with option of purchase. L. MOSS, 5, Hunter-st.

DAY AND MARTIN'S genuine Blacking. Bottled Fruits and Jams. DOUGLASS and MATTHEWS, 702, George-street.

FOR SALE, pure garden HONEY, in lots. W. M'KINNON, Agent, 135, Sussex-street.

AN experienced Piano Teacher requires more PUPILS. 30, Riley-street North.

AN ACCOUNTANT, with undoubted colonial testimonials, and thoroughly up in book-keeping, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Address A. B. C., HERALD Office.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman will give her services gratis to a family on Voyage to England, for a free passage. HELEN, HERALD Office.

A YOUNG Person is desirous of a SITUATION to proceed to the Macleay River, as Cook and Laundress. M. C., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY, of some experience in tuition, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a family a short distance from Sydney where the children are under fourteen; qualifications on application. E. M., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG MAN who lost his last situation through a fire, wants a RE-ENGAGEMENT as grocer's assistant, town or country; good references. O. B., HERALD Office.

A STEADY MAN Wants a SITUATION, as Light Porter, or Groom, is a first-rate milker, knows town, and is a good penman. Wages a secondary consideration. A. B. C., Mr. Begg, 299, George-street.

A YOUNG MAN of good education, who has been for a year assistant overseer on a first-class station in New South Wales, desires an ENGAGEMENT in a similar capacity, or as Storekeeper; a place where further experience in sheep farming could be got preferred. Address E. B., care of Mr. M'Queen, Collaroy, Merriwa.

A RESPECTABLE young Man with 6 years unexceptional good character from the last two situations, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT in an office or store, or in any capacity where a trustworthy person is required. Address J. T. B., HERALD Office.

BOY WANTED. Apply W. Jolly and Co., Bathurst-street.

BAGATELLE TABLE wanted. Slate bed, four pockets, and four cups. T. Norton and Co., 400, George-st.

BARMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced person, a SITUATION. Apply Sydney and Melbourne Hotel.

BATHURST MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Wanted, for the Bathurst Municipality, a Gentleman competent to undertake the following duties—
Town Clerk, Treasurer, Town Surveyor, Clerk of Works, and Assessor, at a salary of £250 per annum.
Sealed applications, in applicant's handwriting inclosing testimonials, and endorsed "Application for Town Clerk, Town Surveyor, &c.," enclosed under a separate cover addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, Bathurst, will be received until TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of March, 1866. Any information respecting the offices above referred to can be obtained from the Mayor.
THOMAS H. GREEN, Acting Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Bathurst, February 20.

COOK wanted, as Head Cook in a large establishment. Apply, by letter, with copies of references, to J. H. B., HERALD Office.

GROOM and Gardener wants a PLACE; first-rate testimonials. A., HERALD Office.

GOVERNESS, WANTED, who is a member of the Church of England, and can give good references. Apply to Miss Law, St. Catherine's, Waverley.

JUNIOR CLERK. Required, for a Merchant's Office, an intelligent YOUTH, as Junior Clerk and Collector. Salary, £1 per week. Security required. Address Junior Clerk, HERALD Office.

LAW.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Copying and Engrossing Clerk by a good hand. J. Wotton, 245, Kent-street.

LOADING FOR

Bathurst	Tambaroora
Sofala	Pyramul
Meroo	Hargraves
Maitland Bar	Long Creek
Windeyer	Gratti
Avisford	Mudgee
Forbes	Lambing Flat
Wagga Wagga	O'Brien's Creek.

Church, Brothers, Wynyard-square.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANDWICK.—APPLICATIONS are invited by the Randwick Municipal Council from the Legal Profession, for the recovery of municipal rates. Applications, stating terms, will be received up to the 14th instant.
By order of the Chairman,
H. HAMBURGER, C. C.
Randwick, 1st March, 1866.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.—The appointment of TOWN SURVEYOR having been declared vacant, the City Council invite applications for the same.
Particulars may be ascertained, and testimonials lodged, at the Town Clerk's Office, not later than 31st March next. Salary at the rate of £500 per annum.
By order,
JOHN LAZAR, Town Clerk.
Dunedin, N. Z., 1st February, 1866.

NEW SOUTH WALES DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—Wanted, for the above Institution, a PRINCIPAL TEACHER or Head Master. Salary, £150 per annum.
Preference would be given to one accustomed to teach the deaf and dumb; but this would not be absolutely necessary provided his other qualifications were satisfactory. Applications will be received up to noon of the 19th instant, addressed to Ellis Robinson, honorary secretary, 486, George-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—A Gentleman of considerable experience in management and clerical department of WHOLESALE BUSINESS, desires a partnership. The highest references given. Principals only treated with. A. X., HERALD Office.

TO MACHINE-RULERS.—BOYS wanted. John Sands, 392, George-street.

TO MASONS.—Wanted, two CUTTERS. Apply early at 55, Gipps street, Surry Hills.

TO GARDENERS.—Wanted to be known, that first-class MANURE is to be had by applying to Mr. SMITH, at Goodlet and Smith's Wharf.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, an intelligent Lad, as APPRENTICE to a photographic artist; instruction in all branches of the art guaranteed. Apply by letter to Mr. E. Holledge, Penrith.

TEAMS required to LOAD for

Bathurst	Pyramul
Sofala	Meroo
Carcoar	Tambaroora
Palmer's Oakey	Mudgee.
Fort Bourke	

John Frazer and Co., Barrack-street.

WANTED, SMOKERS to try Honeydew, Negrohead, and Shag Tobacco, at 2s 6d per lb., at 4, Park-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, at 147, Elizabeth-street, near Market-st., between 9 and 12, this day.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one that can wash and iron. 258, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN to make strong kip boots. Apply 69, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Protestant person, as NURSE. Apply, with references, to Mrs. Adam, 33, Macleay-street.

WANTED, IMPROVER to the Brass-finishing Business. Apply 355, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to make kip boots and cossacks. F. Kennedy, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, a Young MAN, of good character. C. Moore, Pelican Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, an active young Woman, as General SERVANT; references. Mrs. Martin, Market.

WANTED, a smart active YOUTH, as cashier. George Chisholm and Co.

WANTED, an active SALESMAN. George Chisholm and Co.

WANTED, a BOOTMAKER. Apply Duboise, opposite St. John's College, Camperdown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply S. BENNETT, 59, King-street West.

WANTED, a person to take charge of a child a year old. A. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, at once, for cash, a good paying Public-house, in or near town. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-st.

WANTED, to purchase House or Shops, in the city, for investment. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a CHILD to Wet Nurse. A. B., Pierce's, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to do house work and assist with children. 126, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Prince Alfred Hotel, 336, Kent-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to make first-class Kip Boots; no others need apply. D. Hynes, South Head Road.

WANTED, Old Copper, Lead, Horseshoes, White Glass. Sun Kum On, 166, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by two respectable Men, Unfurnished ROOMS. Address stating rent, A., HERALD.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply, No. 1, Corfu-street, off Bourke-street, north of William street.

WANTED, a MAN, to cut chaff; also, a strong LAD. Ford's hay and corn store, Park-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, as NURSE. Mrs. Palser, 459, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, Smith's HELPERS, at Robertson's Coach Factory, 489, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a respectable Nursemaid; understands plain needlework. Apply after 9, 205, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED a MAN, to make strong boots. 91, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and make herself useful. Apply 63, William street East, Rushcutter's Bay.

WANTED, a good smart Rubble MASON. A. Sharpe, Botany Water Works, or 244, Palmer-st., Sydney.

WANTED, a single MAN, as COOK. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL, as General SERVANT, small family. 4, Palestine-place, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a BOY. John Rush, 9, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, TENDERS to put in a foundation. G. Shard, Shepherd's Paddock.

WANTED, a sharp LAD, about 14. Apply before 10, 425 Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, SITUATIONS in a family, for two competent servants. Apply to Mrs. Capps, King-st.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to the baking business. Apply 272, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a LAD. Apply Paddington Brewery.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. A. Dick, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a sober elderly MAN, Lake Villa, Blue's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, to buy a good Milch COW. Apply to Mrs. W. Oakes, O'Neil's-buildings, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a single MAN, to make KIP BOOTS. Apply No. 241, Clarence-street, near Market.

WANTED, a TROTMAN'S ANCHOR, 45 cwt., and 75 fathom 2-inch chain. Willis, Merry, and Co.

WANTED, a general SERVANT. For address apply Atterton's, Wallis-st., Upper Paddington.

WANTED, COACH WHEELER; constant work to a steady man. Larter and Co., Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, for household work. Apply Royal Oak, Sussex-street.

WANTED, Left-off CLOTHES, for London. Norden, 617, George-st., op. Haymarket. Letters attended.

WANTED, a young MAN to drive; one accustomed to gardening preferred. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a young MAN, to work in a store. W. Short's Stores, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, to SELL, a good draught Bay Mare, 5 years old. James Montgomery, North Shore.

WANTED, a MAN, to trench and manure a paddock. B. S. Haigh, Ashfield.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS and Finishers. Edward Kennedy, 40 and 42, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH, as light porter. Thompson and Giles.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID (Protestant). Apply 175, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Nurse GIRL. Mrs. Ralston, Emerson-terrace, Paddington.

WANTED, a market GARDENER. Can milk a cow, and used to horses. Bond & Son, 616, George-st.

WANTED, to Purchase some FIXTURES and SASHES for a small Shop. 282, Pitt street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, of good character. J. S. Sadlier, draper, Newtown.

WANTED, Two Single MEN, to make elastic-side boots. W. Foxall, 47, Union street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Wood, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply to T. W. Eady, 54, York-street.

WANTED, by a young woman, a SITUATION as General Servant. Z. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable LAD—accustomed to the boot trade preferred. 788, George-street South.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to the Steward of steamship Saxonia, A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

WANTED, a good COOK and HOUSEMAID. Must have good references. Mrs. Brown, Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, SITUATIONS, for a married couple; good general servants. Apply all this week to Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable Girl as General Servant. Apply, Mr. Pert, Grocery Store, Crown and Church streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, of 14, to look after children and make herself useful. Mrs. S. Griffiths, Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID; good references required. Volunteer Club, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WAITRESS, Housekeeper, Cooks, General Servants, Housemaids, for town and country, for hire. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, by a respectable young WOMAN, a SITUATION as Housemaid in an hotel. Knows her duty well. E. C. W., Post Office, Camperdown.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, for Cooks, Laundresses, Parlour and Housemaids, Nurses, General Servants. Apply Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, age 16 or 17, to make herself useful. Apply for address to A. Allen, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a COUPLE, the man to wait, and the wife as thorough cook and laundress. Good references required. Apply at 167, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a few respectable young MEN as Boarders; terms moderate. 438, Pitt-street South. Also, a Stable to Let, containing four stalls.

WANTED, by a young Lady, just from England, a SITUATION, as Governess; qualifications, English, French, drawing, music, &c., by the first professors. A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young PERSON, as Nurse and Needlewoman, one that has been accustomed to children. Apply Mrs. Penfold, Woodstock Cottage, Glenmore Road, Paddington.

WANTED, an elderly MAN to look after a cow and horse, and otherwise make himself useful about a house. Good character indispensable. Martyn's Bazaar, at noon.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, as Errand Boy; one used to the business and acquainted with the town preferred; references required. A. Kirchbaum, chemist, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a small quiet family, at Windsor. Apply to Mrs. Johnson, 371, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, between 10 and 2 o'clock this Day.

WANTED, to Hire a large-sized MAGIC LANTERN and sets of Slides complete; good remuneration for an interesting subject. Address, stating particulars, Phantasmagoria, Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, a SITUATION, with a widow lady or small family, by a young person, handy at her needle, and able to cut out. Wages no object. R. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, a SITUATION as Housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; good references. Address for the week, R. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, the LADY who addressed C. M., 407, Castlereagh-street South, to please explain the exact place, as C. M. could not find it at Glebe Point; an answer will oblige.

WANTED, a competent Person, to take charge of the Mining Operations at a COPPER MINE in New South Wales. Applicants to state what salary they require, and to send their testimonials and references before the 6th April proximo, addressed to J. K. Bickerton, 9, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

AMATEUR THEATRE, to LET. Apply to M. J. Russell, Lower George-street.

A BEDROOM to LET, furnished, for one or two, with or without Board. 43, Bathurst-street West.

APARTMENTS for a family or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Premier-ter., William-st.

APARTMENTS vacant, with or without Board. Edgeworth-place, Short-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, suitable for a married couple. 9, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS to LET, unfurnished. 10, Wynyard-square; terms, moderate.

APARTMENTS Vacant, for Gentlemen, or a family, with board. 94, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, Furnished or Unfurnished. 221, Castlereagh-street. Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. Bremner, College-buildings, Jamison-street. Baths.

A SUPERIOR Drawing Room, with use of Piano; and two Bedrooms vacant. 11, Jamison-street.

A COMFORTABLE Furnished BEDROOM to LET in a private family. Apply 94, Forbes-street.

AT PADDINGTON, Partial Board and Residence for two gentlemen; references required. Gayndah Cottage, Underwood-street.

A YOUNG LADY, or two sisters, engaged out during the day, would find a comfortable HOME, on moderate terms, in a respectable family, residing at 202, Palmer-street.

BURWOOD.—To be LET, opposite to St. Luke's Church, a six-roomed Cottage, garden and premises.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 236, Clarence-street, 2 doors south of Masonic Hall.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for married couple, or lady or gentleman. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Northumberland House, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

BURWOOD.—To LET, furnished COTTAGE, with every accommodation for a gentleman's family. Apply to E. Bouston.

ELIGIBLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, FERNBANK, Edgecliff Road, to be LET for a term, at a moderate rent. For particulars address Mr. J. Freeman, Undercliff, Double Bay; or George-street, Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for young men, terms moderate. 39 and 41, Bathurst-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE at NEWTOWN.—To be LET, with immediate possession, together with about 9 acres Garden ground, now in the occupation of Mr. Lane. For further particulars apply to W. Laidley, Lloyd's-chambers, George street.

HOTELS.—Several good Hotels to LET, in city and suburbs. T. Norton and Co., 400, George-street.

HOTELS and Public houses to LET, some of the best in Sydney. C. H. Rooke, 324, George street.

HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms and kitchen; water laid on; rent 13s. per week. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

HOTEL to LET; good corner stand, doing fine trade; incoming, £200; rent, £2 weekly. Gedye, George-st.

HOTEL to LET, at Petersham, doing good business. Incoming very moderate. Reason for letting, landlord leaving the colony. Rare opportunity for a small capitalist. T. Norton and Co., 400, George-street.

HOTEL to be LET, in Sydney, doing a good family trade, averaging £25 weekly. The house comprises an elaborate bar, three parlours and kitchen on the ground floor, and on the first floor good bedrooms and club-room, and two bedrooms on the second floor; with excellent cellarage, and stabling, large yard, fowleries, and other conveniences. The house has been long known to be a good paying concern, and is now given up by the landlord, who is retiring from the trade. For further particulars apply Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street, over Davies', the draper's, Kiandra House.

MANLY BEACH.—Margate House, near the Pier, elegant APARTMENTS, large and well ventilated.

MACQUARIE-PLACE.—To be LET, the HOUSE adjoining Buckland's Stores; it contains 10 rooms, with suitable out-offices, and is well adapted for residence and offices combined. J. Donovan, 163, Woolloomooloo-st.

MUSWELLBROOK.—To THEATRICALS and the PROFESSION.—The MUSWELLBROOK ASSEMBLY ROOM (next the Victoria Hotel) is now open for HIRE, and to parties travelling, for entertainments.
J. WIGRAM, Proprietor.

ONE or TWO ROOMS to LET. 21, Gloucester-street North, over bridge.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.—To LET, several in the City, doing well; terms, reasonable. Doloherv, Park-st.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS, Handsomely Furnished, suitable for a family. 138, Castlereagh-street North.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET; snug little business house, taking £13 weekly; incoming, £75. H. Gedye, George-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence for three gentlemen, where they will meet with the comforts of home. Address L. W., HERALD Office.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Company are open to negotiate for the unexpired term of the LEASE of their present Premises—say to May, 1867. Apply to C. M. Smith, Manager.

STORES.—To be LET, the STORES, in Macquarie-place, occupied by W. W. Buckland. Apply to J. Donovan, 163, Woolloomooloo-street.

SUPERIOR Furnished APARTMENTS, comprising sitting-room and two bedrooms, required in a healthy situation, with a view of the harbour, if possible; the vicinity of town preferred. Address Box 240, Post Office.

TO LET, FARMS, HOUSES, SHOPS, STORES, &c., &c. C. H. Rooke, 324, George street.

TO LET, a SHOP, suitable for a greengrocer. F. Larter, 92, South Head Road.

TO LET, the HOUSE and SHOP, No. 333, Pitt-street South. Apply to J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Manly Beach, a Furnished 5 room Stone COTTAGE. Low rent. R. King, Circular Quay.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Bourke-street, near Cleveland-street, Surry Hills. Apply G. Crispo, builder.

TO LET, at Randwick, 8-roomed HOUSE, stable, and coach-house, &c. G. Denning, new post-office.

TO LET, Large STORES suitable as auctioneer's or commission rooms. 13, Jamison-street, Mr. Hunt.

TO LET, immediate possession, two first-class STORES, Circular Quay. Wm. Long, George-street. Rent low.

TO LET, a verandah COTTAGE, 6 rooms, at Strawberry Hills, 7, Wilton-lane, 8s. 6d. Todd, grocer.

TO LET, 282, Pitt-street, extensive ROOM, 66 feet long; loft over, if required. Rent, 30s.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Milford-terrace, Cleveland-street. Apply to William Watkin; or to Mr. H. Newman, Rowe's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in North-terrace, 179, Macquarie-street, with coach-house and stables. Apply at the HERALD Office.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Park-street, a SHOP, well adapted for furniture or cabinet maker's shop. Apply 274.

TO LET, 193, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, next the Australian Library. Apply to J. Grafton Ross, No. 24, Bridge-street.

TO LET, 124, Liverpool-street, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, and servant's room, with large yard and water laid on. Apply T. Hubbard, foot of King-street.

TO LET, that excellent HOUSE, 140, Castlereagh-street North, for some years occupied by Miss M. A. Flower. Application on the premises after 4 o'clock p.m.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious family RESIDENCE, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Eagar, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, those commodious STORES in Clarence-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Church, Brothers. Possession will be given on 14th March. Apply to Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., Clarence-street.

TO CABMEN and others.—To LET, a large YARD, with sheds and stables, in the centre of Clarence-street; water laid on. Apply at the Cornstalk Inn, King-street.

TO LET, a first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated in a large and respectable neighbourhood; terms, liberal. For particulars apply to G. B. Kelly, Royal Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Ashfield, furnished or unfurnished COTTAGE of 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, &c., with use of dogcart and horse, situated within a short drive of the station. F. R. Rishworth, agent, 401, George-street.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's-buildings; immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, an HOTEL near the wharves, well furnished and complete with every necessary for the excellent class of business it is doing. This Hotel will bear inspection, and any person with from £500 to £600 can insure a good income. Apply Mr. A. Layard, Jamison-street.

TO LET, first-class Dry CELLARS, also second-floor OFFICES in the new premises of the Pacific Insurance Company, Pitt-street North. Entrance about 1st January, 1866. Apply to the undersigned. C. M. Smith, Manager.

TO LET, in Riley-street, opposite Hill's-terrace, a first-class SHOP, with plate-glass front, and private side entrance to residence—containing 4 spacious rooms and kitchen; large well enclosed yard with double gate entrance, and water laid on; the whole in good order. Apply Hill's Factory, Riley-street.

TO LET, commodious Town RESIDENCE, with every convenience for a gentleman's family; rent very moderate. The furniture, which is substantial and good, may be taken at a fair valuation. Immediate possession can be given. For cards to view apply to Messrs. Bradley and Newton, 239, George-street.

TO LET, in York-street, two doors south of the Wesleyan Chapel, a very commodious HOUSE, containing six large rooms and two cellar kitchens, a detached kitchen, good yard, and carriage entrance from Clarence-street, rent very low. Apply to W. C. Eldridge, next door.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

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P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
William C. Leslie, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
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